The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 782.---Vol. XX.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850. [Price 6d.

ASHBURTON TIN AND COPPER MINES.

MR. H. C. CREAGH has received instructions TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the PREMISES, near ASHBURTON, SOUTH DEVON, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at noon, in one lot, without reserve, the important LEASES comprising the extensive MINERAL SETTS of the ASHBURTON UNITED MINING COMPANY, held for unexpired terms of nearly 20 years, on 1-20th dues, and other favourable conditions, with all the valuable MACHINERY, CALCINING OVENS, DRESSING FLOORS, BUILDINGS, WORKSHOPS, OFFICES, &c., usually connected with superior Tin and Copper Mines.

The property may be viewed by application on the mines, to Capt. Kernick.—Plans, &c., of the mines may be obtained of George Carew, Esq., 22, Lincoln's Inn-fields; Messrs. Caunter, Palk, Creagh, and Co., Ashburton; and Mr. William Murray, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.

BANWEN IRON COMPANY.—TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the matter of the Joint-Stock Companies' Winding-up Acts, 1848 and 1849, and of the Banwen Iron Company, with the approbation of Richard Torin Kindersley, Esq., the Master of the High Court of Chancery, charged with the winding-up of the said company, at the Mackworth Arms Inn, in the town of SWANSEA, in the county of Glamorgan, on Thursday, the 22d day of August, 1850, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, the MESSUAGES, FARMS, LANDS, TENEMENTS, and HEREDITAMENTS, called or known by the names of PANTYDDRAINEN, or BANWEN FARM, TIRBACH TONPURTHIN YNISMENIN and YNISDOMLID FARMS, containing 573 acres, or thereabouts, with the MINES and SEAMS of COAL, CULM, and IRONSTONE, and IRON MINE, MINERALS, FIRE CLAY, QUARRIES, ROCKS, and STONES, in, upon, or under, the said FARMS and PREMISES hitherto used by the BANWEN IRON COMPANY, and also the WORKS and PLANT of and belonging to the said Company.

The ESTATE is situate in the parish of CADOXTON juxta NEATH, in the county of GLAMORGAN, 13 miles from the town of Neath, and 16¼ from the port of Swansea. The Swansea Canal is within 4 miles of the property, and a tramway connects it with the works. The South Wales and Vale of Neath Railways are within a short distance of the estate.

The PROPERTY is very rich in IRON ORE, and the LAND abounds with the finest ANTHRACITE COAL, which is worked by level.

The WORKS are capable of working and turning out weekly 90 tons of pig-iron.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained gratis at the said Master's office, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London; of Mr. Adron, of No. 10, Colemanstreet, in the city of London, the official manager of the said Company; of Messrs. Bristow and Tarrant, solicitors, 2, Bond-court, Walbrook, in the city of London, and Greenwich, in the county of Kent; and at the Lamb and Flag Inn, Vale of Neath; and at the principal inns in Bristol, the towns of Swansea, Neath, Glamorgan, and Carmarthen.

The estate and works may be viewed any day between the hours of Ten in the morning and Five in the afternoon.—Dated 18th of July, 1850.

BRISTOW & TARRANT,
2, Bond-court, Walbrook, London, solicitors to
Henry Adron, the Official Manager.

EAST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY.—The Directors have been authorised to RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE, or LEASE, of the MALLEABLE IRON WORKS at DUNFERMLINE—comprising a STEAM-ENGINE, of 80-horse power, working the machinery, consisting of FORGE and 2 PUDDLE BAR TRAINS, of 16 inches diameter, HAMMER and PATENT SHINGLING MACHINE; also a 16-inch MERCHANT BAR or RAIL MILL, a 12-inch MILL, for ordinary sized merchant bars, and an 8-inch GUIDE MILL, 13 PUDDLING FURNACES, and 6 MILL FURNACES—the whole capable of producing 120 tons of bar-iron weekly.

A REFINERY STEAM-ENGINE, of 45-horse power, with blowing apparatus, complete, and two fires erected.

A complete SET of WORKSHOPS, containing a 20-horse power STEAM-ENGINE, driving a powerful roll-turning lathe, and blowing apparatus for smiths' fires.

A PUMPING and CLAY MILL STEAM-ENGINE, of 16-horse power, used for the manufacture of fire-brick, and pumping water for supply of engines.

Also, in course of erection, a STEAM-ENGINE, of 80-horse power, intended to drive the mills apart from the forges, having strong cast-iron framing laid down, and machinery suitable on the premises, which could be brought into active operation in a short period.

Together with the necessary TOOLS, LOOSE MACHINERY and STOCKS, of different kinds.

Offers will also be received for the PURCHASE of the ESTATE of TRANSY, consisting of about 107 imperial acres, with elegant MANSION-HOUSE and PLEASURE GROUNDS, situated about half a mile to the east of the town of Dunfermline.

Applications may be made to Mr. James Inglis, Chairman of the Company; or to Johnstone, Russell, and Craig, writers, Dunfermline.—Dunfermline, March 15, 1850.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE, FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THIRTY THOUSAND QUINTALS OF NAXOS' EMERY.

By virtue of the law, R.N.E., of 24th April last, and in accordance with the Royal Decree of 15th current, 30,000 quintals of EMERY, of the quantity dug out in the Island of Naxos, are to be put up to public sale, in lots of 2000 quintals each, classed in alphabetical order (*a*, *b*, *c*), up to the 15th lot.

These public sales will take place here, subject to the offers of those who wish to become purchasers of one or more lots of the mineral in question. The biddings will be made, either by the buyer himself, or by his legal proxy, through sealed letters, which must be delivered to the Commissioners appointed by us, and for which a receipt will be given.

This Commission will be composed of the Nomarch of Attica, of a superior *employée* of the Minister of Finance, and of the Receiver of the Finances of Attica.

The Commission will meet the (10) 22d September, from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning, at the Hall of Public Sales, when it will receive offers for the *a* lot. During the entire sitting offers will be received and inscribed on the *procès verbal* of the Commission in the order in which they shall have been received, and they will be afterwards read before the Commission separates. The amount of the highest bidding will be proclaimed by the public crier.

The Commission will proceed in the same manner during the fifteen days for receiving the biddings for the other lots. No bidding under 8 drachms per quintal will be accepted by the Commission.

At the conclusion of each sale the *procès verbal* of the opening of the written offers, as well as the protocol of the official publication of the result, will be submitted to us on the same day. After examining whether all the regulated forms have been complied with, should we consider the highest bid made as the most advantageous, we shall in the course of the same day give our approbation to its acceptance. In case, however, five days elapse, after transmission of the *procès verbal* of the Commission to us, without our communicating to the highest bidder our approbation of his offer, he will be no longer bound to become the purchaser of the lot.

Fifteen days after annulling the sale of a lot, another public sale for the same lot will take place in numerical order, according to the date of such annulling, and, consequently, the Commissioners will continue their sittings until the entire adjudication of the lots be completed.

For the security of the Treasury, the buyer of one or several lots must, within five days after the communication to him of our approbation, pay one-tenth of the total value of the emery fallen to him, into the Central Office at Athens, and the remainder of the sum must be paid within 40 days from the day of assignment. In case a purchaser wishes to dispose of the whole or part of his lot, before the expiration of 40 days, he can do so by paying to the Central Office the value in proportion to the quantity he wants to receive.

The one-tenth previously paid can not be calculated as a portion of such partial payment, but will remain in the Treasury as a guarantee against the entire payment of the total value of the whole lot.

The emery will be delivered to the purchasers by the superintendent of the mineral on the coasts of Naxos, where it is collected; but each of the purchasers must remove his portion within 60 days at furthest from the day of the assignment of our approbation.

The buyer will pay the public crier, as well as the stamps.

The Minister—A. Londos.
The Official Superintendent—Th. D. Theodorakis.

Athens, the (10) 22d July, 1850.

CORNWALL.

TO MINING SPECULATORS AND CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, NINETY-SIX (128ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of and in all that most promising mining adventure called OLD VIRGIN, situate near the sixth milestone on the turnpike-road from Truro to Mitchell, and on the eastern side of the said road, and adjoining on the west, to the Great East Wheal Rose Mine, the adventurers in which have gained, in a few years, more than £200,000, and 1-128th part whereof is now worth £500. The under stratum in Old Virgin Mine is of the like kind as that in Great East Wheal Rose Mine, and the several lodes discovered are all sprinked with silver-lead ore, and the sett is very extensive; the adit level has been driven about 14 fathoms deep—more than 400 fathoms—but no trial made under it, and five shafts have been sunk. A sett, for 21 years, will be granted by the landowner, who will accept for himself and friends 32 shares, and stipulates that no less part or share than 1-128th shall be held by any shareholder, or be recognised in any manner. There is a large and constant stream of water on the premises, and applicable to the purposes of the mine.

Captain John Champion, of Great East Wheal Rose Mine, near Truro, will show the ground; and further particulars may be had by application (post-paid) to Mr. Simmons, solicitor, Princes-street, Truro, by whom tenders will be received.

Truro, July 23, 1850.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, a valuable FIELD of BITUMINOUS COAL, in the SWANSEA VALLEY, containing several hundred acres of coal, of excellent coking and domestic qualities. The lower veins have been highly approved of in the copper works. The mines have been worked for some years, and afford great prospect of advantage to parties who can command the small capital that is required for their development. The Swansea Canal is within a few hundred yards of the mouths of the levels, and the projected Swansea Vale Railroad will run close to the present openings, and ensure an economical transit to the port of Swansea.

For further particulars apply to Mr. John Morgan (the late mineral agent), at Gelligron, near Swansea; or to Messrs. Rowland, Hacon, and Rowland, Threadneedle-street, London.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, is encouraged to renew his recommendations to CAPITALISTS to turn their attention from Railways to MINES, as affording, after careful investigation of the merits of any undertaking presented to their notice, a SAFE MEDIUM for SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT.

Those who are particularly desirous of gaining information on the value of Mining Property, are recommended to read the first article in "Dickens's Household Words," of Thursday last.

Mr. CROFTS can procure SHARES in all the MINES of repute in the Tavistock District, and has FOR SALE specially—Wheal Crebor, West Seton, Wheal Langford (50 shares), Wheal Trescoll (20 shares), Wellington, Esgair Llee, Cwm Erfin, Llwynmalees, and in all the dividend mines; also Wheal Benny, Wheal Vincent, and Wheal Sarah; the latter mine deserves particular attention at this moment, as the shares can be had, by an early application, very much under their real value.

☞ Mr. Crofts is not a dealer in shares for his own account, but acts exclusively for principals, and solicits communications from the country.—Dated August 3, 1850.

MESSRS. CREFT, FULLER, & CO., 1, Royal Exchange-Buildings, have a FEW SHARES in SOUTH CARN BREA FOR SALE.—This sett is in decidedly the best metalliferous district in Cornwall, being situate between Carn Brea, £15 paid, and worth £130; Wheal Basset, £10½ paid, and worth £300; North Basset and Wheal Buller (opened about 18 months since), £10 paid, and worth £650. The cost-book and general superintendence will be under the same able management as Carn Brea, which has divided about £1200 per cent. upon the sums invested, and the sales of ore during the past quarter have realised upwards of £14,000.—(See *Mining Journal* of July 6).

Messrs. C., F., & Co. can also TRANSACT BUSINESS in the following MINES:—

Great Devon Consols	Condurrow
South Basset	Trethellan
Wheal Franco	Wheal Fortescue
Penzance Consols	Wheal Venton
West Wheal Friendship	Exmoor Wheal Eliza
Lewis	Warleggan Consols
South Plain Wood	Moditonham
Tincroft	

United Mexican—National Brazilian, &c.

NICKEL ORE—SALE BY TENDER.—A QUANTITY of about 83 cwts. NICKEL ORE, lying at the Imperial Silver Mines, at JOACHIMSTHAL, in BOHEMIA, and containing about 40·6 to 43·2 per cent. Nickel, and about 1·8 to 4·5 per cent. Cobalt, is TO BE SOLD to the highest bidder. Parties desirous of tendering for the same are required to send in their tenders to the office of the Imperial Ministry for Agriculture and Mines, at Vienna, any time before noon, on the 16th of September, 1850.—Full particulars of the conditions under which the sale of the ore will take place, may be obtained of Messrs. AUGUST FABER & CO., merchants, No. 60, Mark-lane, London.

PLUMBAGO AND LEAD MINES TO BE LET, IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

1. The PLUMBAGO on the ESTATE of KILLIEMORE, in the ISLAND of MULL, lately discovered.

It is seen in masses of various dimensions, some of which are equal to the best Borrowdale. The stratum of rock in which it appears is of large extent, and the few trials that have been made by blasting under the recommendation of Mr. Rose, mining surveyor, discovered many pieces at each blast, one of which weighed 70 lbs. The facilities of working are most favourable, the mine being upon the shore of Loch Scriden, a navigable arm of the sea, and labour is very cheap.

2. The LEAD MINES on the ESTATE of LAUDLE, in MORVEN.

These mines were many years ago worked to some extent, yet very imperfectly—no efficient works having been put down. They have lately been examined by Mr. Rose, who reports the veins to be very strong; and to show great capabilities even from surface exposure, and from their position to be very easily worked in respect of drainage. They are situated a few miles from Loch Sunart, a navigable arm of the sea, and within half a mile of which there is an appearance of ore not yet proved. They are within 10 miles of the Strontian Mines, with which a company might work them in conjunction.

BOTH ESTATES in which these MINERALS appear are FOR SALE.

For further particulars apply to Mr. C. M. Barstow, accountant, Edinburgh, trustee; or to Mr. Rose, mining surveyor, Drummond-street,—with both of whom specimens of the plumbago and of the lead ore may be seen, as also Mr. Rose's report.

Edinburgh, August 2, 1850.

WILNECOTE COLLIERY, WARWICKSHIRE.—TO BE LET, upon royalty, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the REMAINING PORTION of the valuable MINE OF COAL under this estate, being in extent from 65 to 70 acres. This colliery is situate within a very short distance of the Coventry Canal and the Birmingham and Derby line of the Midland Railway, and communication can be had with both at a trifling expense. It is admirably situated for land sale, as it joins the Watling-street turnpike-road, in the midst of a very populous district. The quality of the coal is known to be excellent, being known as the "Seven Foot"—the same vein and of the same quality as the celebrated "Birch Coppice Coal," formerly worked in the vicinity. This colliery is worthy of the attention of capitalists, as the whole would be let upon moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Robert Cooper Sinclair, engineer, Hartshill, Atherstone, Warwickshire, where a plan of the property may be seen, and any further information obtained, and Mr. James Fluker, solicitor, 10, Symond's Inn, London.

WHEAL GROSE.—As the adventurers of Wheal Grose cannot sink much deeper without an engine, they have agreed to SELL FIVE HUNDRED and FIFTY SHARES, at £3 10s. per share, reserving 450 shares to the present holders, so as to erect an engine, stamps, &c. The amount of purchase-money to be paid, by instalments of 10s. per month, into the bank of Glyn and Co., London, to be drawn out only by the joint-signature of the manager and cashier.

Applications to be made to Mr. John Williams, Brynhyfnyd, Newport, Monmouthshire; or to Messrs. Durrant and Co., 58, Lombard-street, London.

UNITED MINES, TAVISTOCK (including the TAVISTOCK AND WHEAL ANDERTON SETTS).

In 1024 shares, at £10 each.—Dues One-fifteenth.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

These mines are situate about one mile to the south of Tavistock, in the killas between the granite ranges of Heigaston and Dartmoor, having on the north Wheal Friendship, which has returned a profit of upwards of 600,000*l.*, and continues to pay large dividends; on the north-west, the Devon Great Consols (formerly Wheal Maria); and on the south, Wheal Franco; and one of these lodes, now being worked on, is the main east and west lode, on which Gunnis Lake, Liscombe, Crebor, and Crowndale were wrought, and which have returned profits exceeding 1,000,000*l.*

Four east and west, and two north and south (lead) lodes traverse this sett.

The machinery on the mine consists of a 30-inch cylinder steam-engine, with 90 fms. of excellent pumps; a 22-inch cylinder drawing engine, with 24 heads of stamps attached; two water-wheels, and all necessary buildings.

The peculiar advantages offered by this undertaking arise from the very great saving of money and time consequent on the purchase of the Wheal Anderton Mine and materials, by which the Wheal Ash lodes in the Tavistock Consols sett may be cut at about 100 fms. from surface; this is expected to be effected within three months from the present time, and the work done in the Tavistock Consols is available to this company.

Upwards of 400 of these shares are taken by persons resident in the district.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans of the mine seen, at the offices of the company, 28, Threadneedle-street, London; or of Mr. J. Elliot Square, the purser, Plymouth.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF SILVER LEAD MINES, near BRISTOL.—The attention of persons interested in MINING PROPERTY is particularly directed to these valuable SILVER-LEAD MINES, recently discovered, and proved at considerable expense. It is proposed to FORM a COMPANY to WORK these MINES, to be called the ITCHINGTON HILL SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY, to be conducted on the Cost-book Principle, which, by Act of Parliament, exempts shareholders from any liability beyond the amount subscribed on their shares.

The sett, or grant, comprises about 80 acres, and is held direct from the Lord of the Manor, at 1-20th dues, or 5 per cent. on the produce, for a period of 21 years, from June, 1850. The situation is highly advantageous, being only 10 miles from Bristol, four from the Wickwar Station, on the Birmingham and Bristol Railway, and within 6 of the River Severn. Several very valuable lodes have been discovered, three of which have been explored to some extent, showing throughout indications of a highly metalliferous quality, which the reports will fully explain, and samples seen at the Company's offices.

From the peculiar situation of the lodes, and the natural character of the district, it is considered that expensive machinery will be unnecessary.

A considerable sum of money has been expended on the only required *speculative* outlay, the lead being actually discovered. Gossan, fluor-spar, sulphuret of barytes, and other indications of there being a largely productive mine, have been found, fully justifying the shareholders in anticipating a return on the capital invested, equal to the most valuable mine now working.

The mine is to be divided into 3072 shares; 2272 of these will be issued to the public, on which £3 per share is to be paid on signing the Cost-book; this sum the proprietors are fully assured will carry on the works effectually.

Various assays have been made, and the ore is found to be exceedingly rich in silver; one by Mr. Clements, of the Panther Lead-Works, Bristol, produced 55½ per cent. of lead, and 71 ozs. 1 dwt. of silver to the ton of ore, and valued by him at £19 10s. per ton, as produced at the mouth of the mine; another by Mr. Johnson, of 79, Hatton-garden, London, produced 12 cwts. of lead and 68 ozs. of silver to the ton. The price of lead ore usually averages about £11 per ton.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. S. J. Green, at the offices of the Company, No. 9, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, where specimens of the ore may be seen; and to Mr. Wray, Alveston, near Bristol, with whom the cost-book will lie for signature, for the convenience of country shareholders.

WANTED, a COLLIERY MANAGER.—He must be competent to undertake the GENERAL BUSINESS of a COLLIERY.—Apply by letter, stating particulars, to "J. P.," at C. H. Lewis's, bookseller, 11, Market-street, Manchester.

TO MINERAL PROPRIETORS IN COAL AND IRONSTONE.—One long experienced in the MANUFACTURE OF IRON is in WANT of a PUPIL, for a term of three years.—Address (by letter) "H. H.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO ENGINE BUILDERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS, &c.—The ADVERTISER having spent considerable time in arranging a NEW SLIDE VALVE for STEAM-ENGINES and OTHER PURPOSES, has at length arranged it in such a manner as to equalise the pressure on the valve, thereby doing away with the great friction on the face of the slide and the eccentric gear, and improving the power of the engine and reducing the cost of fuel. For locomotives, where the steam is used at a very high pressure, it will be found most valuable, and any engine builder having cylinder patterns by them can have them altered to receive the New Slide at a trifling cost, as it is simple as well as effective.

The Advertiser having been employed in the Locomotive Department at Swindon, on the Great Western Railway, had an opportunity of witnessing the arrangement that was tried with the valves of the *Iron Duke* engine, which was a piston attached to each slide, but owing to it soon becoming deranged, it was abandoned; since then the New Slide Valve has been contrived, and the Advertiser is desirous of treating with any party for the SALE of the same, or otherwise, as may be agreed.

Apply by letter to "M. J.," at the Post-office, Preston, Lancashire, till called for.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES—ON SALE—SIX NEW LOCOMOTIVE PASSENGER ENGINES and TENDERS; particulars as follows: Outside cylinders 15 in. diameter, and 22 in. in stroke; driving wheels 6 feet diameter; leading and trailing wheels 3 feet 6 inches diameter. All the wheels entirely of wrought-iron. Strong copper fire-boxes, with 68 feet of heating surface, and 120 tubes, 10 feet 5 inches long, and 2 inches outside diameter. The tenders are made to hold 1000 gallons of water, with well constructed framing, all of wrought iron, and are carried on six wheels, 3 feet 6 inches diameter, of wrought-iron, with cast-iron centres.

The whole of the workmanship is of the very best description, and the price very moderate.—For further particulars apply to the makers, Messrs. Benjamin Hick and Son, Soho Iron-Works, Bolton; or to Mr. Josiah Kearsley, at the office of Messrs. B. H. and Son, 1, New Broad-street, City, London.—July 25, 1850.

STEAM-ENGINE.—WANTED, by the KESWICK MINING COMPANY, a SECOND-HAND ENGINE, equal to 20 or 30-horse power, adapted for pumping, winding, and crushing.—Particulars (with price erected on the mine, near Keswick, Cumberland) to be addressed to the secretary, No. 13, George-yard, Lombard-street, London.

BORROWDALE WADD MINES, CUMBERLAND.—TO BE LET, on lease, a MOIETY of these celebrated MINES.—For particulars apply to Mr. H. D. Francis, 4, Monument-yard, London.

MINING OFFICES.—PARTIES wishing to FORM COMPANIES for the WORKING of good promising MINES, or to DISPOSE of MINING PROPERTY, are requested to forward particulars to Mr. FENTON,
Mining Offices, 5, White Hart-court, Lombard-street, City.

N.B.—A HALF SHARE in a LEAD MINE to be DISPOSED OF, on moderate terms.
Also of a COAL MINE, both in operation.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND MINES FOR SALE, and which will give to the purchaser 17 to 25 per cent. for the outlay; amongst others are the following:—Wheal Mary Ann, Trelawny, West Caradon, Callington, Great Devon Consols, Bedford United, Alfred Consols, Wheal Margaret, Levant, Wheal Seton, South Basset, South Tolgus, Holmbush, Tresavean, Trethellan, Treleigh, and Tincroft—Imperial Brazilian, United Mexican, St. John del Rey, Copiapo, and Linares Mines.

MINING OFFICES—33, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

MINING PROPERTY.—BUSINESS transacted in every description of MINING PROPERTY, SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD, ADVICE GIVEN to PARTIES as to INVESTMENT, ADVANCES of MONEY MADE on this DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY, Statistics given on Mines, and the earliest information obtained from the mineral districts.—Apply to DURRANT & CO., Mining Sharebrokers, 58, Lombard-street.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,

OFFICE, No. 13, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

Mr. HOPKINS may be consulted daily by Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Capitalists, who have invested, or may wish to invest, their capital in MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES, on all matters connected therewith (Home and Foreign).

*** Every description of Mineral Property inspected and reported on, and distant capitalists may receive periodical advice, in the German, French, and Spanish Languages.

N.B.—Managers and Directors of Mines, as well as Mining Captains, will find Mr. Hopkins's offices convenient for reference on all matters connected with mining, as he has all the Maps on the Geology and Mines of the United Kingdom, the majority of which are from his own observations. The emigrants to California and other gold districts are also furnished with instructions on good mines, deposits, and machinery for the same.

MR. R. TRIPP, MINING AGENT (exclusively for principals), is instructed to BUY and SELL in most of the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES; also in NEW ONES, having present and prospective advantages—including Devon Great Consols, Treviskey and Barrier, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Reeth, West Wheal Treasury, Pendarves, Penzance, Bodmin, Carthew, Balnoon Consols, Comfort, Wheal Tremayne, Langmaid, Langford, Golden, Trescoll, East Trescoll, Lamherooe Wheal Maria, Runnaford Coombe, Wheal Penhale, West Wheal Virgin, Rocks, Georgia, &c.—Linnares, Copiapo, Santiago, &c.

MINING AND SHARE OFFICES,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. BOXALL & CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS,
5, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

MESSRS. WATSON & ENSOR, MINING AGENTS,
4, TOKENHOUSE-YARD, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

JAMES LANE, MINING SHARE DEALER,
80, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES, RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, CONSOLS, FOREIGN STOCKS, AMERICAN, and other PUBLIC SECURITIES, DEALT IN at the CURRENT RATES of the day, for money or time. LOANS CONTRACTED, and MONEY AGENCIES undertaken upon liberal terms.

JAMES S. TRIPP & CO.,
LOMBARD-STREET CHAMBERS, CLEMENT'S-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

BODMIN MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the adventurers in these Mines will be HELD at the offices of the Company, No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at One o'clock precisely, to elect the officers of the Company, and to transact other important business.

WILLIAM MURRAY, Secretary.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of EIGHT SHILLINGS per share will be PAID on the shares of this Company, at the office, 22, Austinfriars, on Monday, the 14th October next, and following days. The dividend warrants are required to be left at the office two days for examination.—Please call between the hours of Twelve and Two.

By order of the directors,
ROBERT CLARK.
22, Austinfriars, August 14, 1850.

COURT GRANGE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—The BUSINESS of this COMPANY is REMOVED, from No. 22, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to the OFFICES of Mr. SPILLER, No. 9, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, where it is requested that all communications and correspondence relative to its affairs may be addressed. By order of the Committee of Management,
August 14, 1850. W. C. SPILLER, Secretary.

EAST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the EAST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY will be HELD within the Town House of Dunfermline upon Thursday, the 22d day of August next, 1850, at Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a proposal to DISSOLVE the said COMPANY, and to SELL and realise the whole PROPERTY and ESTATE, and FUNDS and EFFECTS of the Company, and finally to wind-up the Company's affairs—all in terms of the 37th clause of the Contract of Copartnery of the said Company.

By order of the Directors, JAMES INGLIS, Chairman.
Dunfermline, Feb. 6, 1850. JOHN DRYSDALE, Interim Secretary.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—The DIVIDEND, at the rate of £20 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 1st day of March last past, will be PAID on and after the 1st day of Sept., at the office of the Company, No. 10, Leinster Chambers, 43, Dame-street; and in London at the banking-house of Messrs. Paget, Bainbridges, and Co.

Dublin, August 16, 1850.

ON RESIN AND WATER GAS.

BY ANDREW FYFE, M.D.
Professor of Chemistry, King's College University, Aberdeen.

[*Continued from August* 10.]

I have already said, that as resin is composed of C. 10, H. 7, O. 1, the utmost that it can yield of olifiant is 49; of light hydro-carbon, about 28 from 75 of resin—that is, about 64 per cent. of the former, and about 37 per cent. of the latter. But resin never yields olifiant only: independent of carbonic acid and oxide, the gas is a mixture of olifiant and light hydro-carbon, with perhaps a slight admixture of uncombined hydrogen. I have shown that the gas, when it contains about 6 per cent. of carbonic acid, varies in specific gravity from about 570 to 660. I have never found the condensation by chlorine to exceed 8 per cent., thus making the composition to correspond with the specific gravity; for a gas composed of 8 of olifiant and 92 of light hydro-carbon would be of specific gravity a little above 600. I have no doubt that resin gas, when free from carbonic acid, will be found to be of about that specific gravity. I have stated the specific gravity of the water-gas, as generated by Mr. White's process, to be about 574. Supposing that it is mixed with an equal volume of resin gas, then the specific gravity ought to be about 580, or somewhere between that and 600—that is, presuming the absence of carbonic acid. Supposing the per centage of carbonic acid to be about 6, then the specific gravity would be about 630.

I must confess that I am at a loss how to reconcile this with the very remarkable statement made by Mr. White in the *Gas Journal* for April last. It is there said that the gas manufactured from *resin and water* is of specific gravity 924, and contains 12½ per cent. of olifiant. A gas having 12½ per cent. of olifiant, the remainder being water-gas, or light hydro-carbon, would not exceed 650 in specific gravity. His gas, therefore, must either have contained much more olifiant, indeed have been composed almost entirely of olifiant, or must have had a very large admixture of carbonic acid or carbonic oxide. Resin gas, I have said, did not in my trials, contain beyond 8 per cent. of olifiant. The high specific gravity of his gas must, therefore, have been occasioned by carbonic acid or carbonic oxide, perhaps by both, the latter of which is valueless for the purpose of illumination, and the former detrimental.

With regard to the illuminating power. I have never been able to manufacture gas from *resin alone* with more than 8 per cent. of olifiant. Mr. White states that, by his improved process, he gets the gas from *resin and water* with 12½ per cent. of olifiant. How is it possible that, by the addition of resin gas to another gas of lower specific gravity and illuminating power, he gets a gas of higher illuminating power and greater gravity? To me it is a puzzle. I wish much that he had entered more minutely into a description of his improved process, and had also stated his method of ascertaining the specific gravity, the illuminating power, and the per centage of olifiant.

That there is a large admixture of carbonic acid in Mr. White's gas, when he takes the specific gravity, appears certain from what he has stated in the paper referred to. He says that now there is but little carbonaceous deposit in the retort, owing to the peculiar mode of arrangement and admission of the hydrogen and carbonic oxide. Now, as by the manner of decomposing the water, oxide of iron is formed in the retort, it is evident that the whole of the oxygen of the water is not converted to carbonic oxide by its union with carbon; the specific gravity of the gas, therefore, which is evolved from the water ought to be below 522, which is that of a mixture of equal volumes of carbonic oxide and hydrogen; but suppose that it is not much below that, and that no carbonic acid is present, then to get from resin and water a gas of specific gravity 924, containing olifiant, with the residue composed of equal volumes of hydrogen and carbonic oxide, which it should be were all the oxygen disengaged as carbonic oxide, there ought to be about 87 per cent of olifiant. Supposing that Mr. White's gas was a mixture of olifiant, carbonic acid, and water gas, which contains equal volumes of carbonic oxide and hydrogen, and that the water gas is about 522 specific gravity, and that the olifiant was 12½ per cent., then, to have it of the specific gravity 924, it should be about 12·5 olifiant, 52 water gas, and 35 carbonic acid. Where the carbonic acid removed from this gas, the specific gravity would be a little above 600, most probably the real specific gravity of the *inflammable* gas obtained from resin and water together. With regard to the illuminating power of the water resin gas, Mr. White has stated that "it is 26·5 per cent. superior to Manchester Cannel gas, and 20·5 per cent. to the Salford Cannel gas." In my paper published in No. 1 of the *Gas Journal*, I have shown that these Cannel coal gases are nearly of the same quality, and contain 7·6 per cent. of olifiant. By the chlorine test, independent of durability, the illuminating power of Mr. White's gas, containing 12·5 of olifiant, ought to be 64 per cent., instead of 26·5 and 20·5, beyond that of the coal gases he mentions. Of course, if we take durability also into account, the value should be greatly beyond that. The specific gravity of the Manchester gas at the time I tried it was 451. I have formerly shown that the durabilities, with the same burner, are as the square roots of the specific gravities. Taking durability into account also, the illuminating power of Mr. White's gas ought to be at least 90 per cent. greater than that of the Manchester gas.

It is evident from this, either that Mr. White's gas must be one *sui generis*, or that there is some strange inaccuracy in the mode of ascertaining the quantity, and of testing its qualities. Can it be that the quantity of gas evolved, say 10,000 feet, of specific gravity 924, from 6 cwts. of resin and 24 gallons of water, and which I have said is a mixture of olifiant, light hydro-carbon, carbonic acid, and carbonic oxide, with perhaps a little hydrogen, was the quantity indicated by the meter, immediately after the gas escaped from the retort, and was then of the specific gravity stated, and that, after it had stood over water in the gasholder for some time, and by which it would lose its carbonic acid, it then contained 12·5 of olifiant. If so, the quantity of gas valuable for the purpose of illumination must, by the abstraction of carbonic acid, be far below what Mr. White states. Be that as it may, till Mr. White describes more minutely than he has done his method for finding the quantity and quality of his gas, I must adhere to the conclusions which the trials I have now recorded warrant—viz., that the quantity and quality of gas, after being properly purified, will be found to be far inferior to what Mr. White has stated; that in all probability the quantity of gas from *resin* will in practice not exceed 8 or 9 ft. per lb.—that is, about 1000 ft. per cwt.; that the gas after being purified will be of specific gravity not much beyond 600; the condensation by chlorine not beyond 8 or 9 per cent.; a foot of it not giving more than the light of from 2½ to 3 candles. If so, then, when that gas is mixed with about its own volume of water gas, no doubt the quantity will be increased, but to the *serious deterioration of the illuminating power*. That of the water may be said to be *nil*, or a very near approach to it; consequently the reduction in the illuminating power of the other will be just in proportion to the addition; indeed, were it not that the water gas adds to the quantity, and perhaps, from the peculiar mode of generating it, also adds to the specific gravity, of which as an indication of the value, some have a high opinion, I strongly suspect that Mr. White had better dispense with it altogether, and thus save the trouble and expense of manufacturing, and of storing and transmitting to the public, an article which, for the purpose of illumination is, as now generated, absolutely useless.

After what has been said, I scarcely think it necessary to advance anything with regard to the expense of manufacture, and the supposed economy of water resin gas, as a source of light. If I am correct in my assertion that 1 cwt. of resin will yield 1000 feet of gas, of illuminating power equal to that of the best English caking coal gas, or of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Cannel coal gas, while the cost of the raw material for the manufacture of the former is at present 3s., and for that of the latter at Manchester is about half that sum, then there must be an enormous saving by the sale of the products of distillation to make up for the difference. While much saving must result from shortening the time, yet, to drive off the same quantity of gas, it will be found that very nearly the same amount of heat will be required, and, consequently, nearly the same consumption of fuel will be necessary. With regard to the saving from the products of distillation, I am not prepared to speak; but this is not necessary, enough has been already said, to prove the absurdity as to the value put upon them by Mr. White.

Since writing the foregoing, some papers have unexpectedly been sent to me, regarding hydro-carbon gas, containing statements, on one of which in particular I feel called on to make some remarks. Referring to the hydro-carbon gas, as *made in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen*, it is said to be "of specific gravity 936, and shows an illuminating power superior, as compared with the Aberdeen gas, of 33·1 per cent. With the chlorine test, it shows an illuminating power of 28, while the Aberdeen gas shows only 14, and its durability, burning at 7-10ths of an inch pressure, is 82·30 to 61·40 Aberdeen gas." This paragraph appeared in an Aberdeen newspaper a twelvemonth ago, and now forms part of a manifesto issued by Mr. White, dated May, 1850. The gas there alluded to was that experimented on by me, when I first visited the water resin gas apparatus erected by Mr. White. The results stated are certainly correct, in so far as they are the results obtained by me, *with the gas on which I then experimented*. I did not take any notice of this paragraph at the time, not being in the custom of replying to newspaper observations. I cannot now, however, allow it to pass unnoticed, especially as it forms a part of the "puff direct" by Mr. White, and also, as it is well known here, that the experiments were made by me. Were no allusion made to it, it may appear that I have sanctioned this statement of the very high value of the hydro-carbon gas, as proved by my experiments. With regard to the trial referred to, I have already said that I had got permission to try the quality of the water resin gas, manufactured by Mr. White's apparatus. I had expected that I should witness its preparation; but on my arrival, I found that this could not be accomplished, and was therefore obliged to *test gas previously manufactured*. I was certainly surprised at the very high specific gravity and illuminating power, and said so at the time, and expressed my desire to have another trial. It was not till afterwards that I was informed that instead of *resin only*, a *mixture of resin and tallow* was employed; in what proportions was not stated. Still, making allowance for this, I was not satisfied that these, with the addition of water gas, should afford a gas of such high illuminating power, and I again requested to be permitted to test the quality of the gas, on condition that I should be allowed to witness the whole proceedings. This was obligingly granted. At my next visit, the retorts being heated, and being aware that it would make no difference in the quality of the gas whether the resin gas and water gas were prepared at the same time, or were manufactured the one after the other, I suggested the propriety of adopting the latter method, that I might have the opportunity of ascertaining the proportions of the gases from the different materials, more especially as I had my suspicions that the supply of water gas was deficient. The resin gas was accordingly first made. We then proceeded to the manufacture of the water gas, but *not a particle came off*. Everything was done that could be devised, but without success; we were, therefore, obliged to desist. On drawing the fire, to enable us to examine the retort, we found that it was cracked, and, consequently, the gaseous matter, if any was formed, had escaped into the fire. The gas collected in the gasholder was, therefore, not water resin gas, but that from *resin alone*.

[*To be concluded in next week's Mining Journal.*]

Proceedings of Public Companies.

MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.

MONDAY.....Ceylon Railroad Company—offices, at One.
TUESDAY.....Wheal Crebor Mining Company—offices, at Three.
Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway—offices, at Two.
Guardian Assurance Company—offices, at Twelve for One.
WEDNESDAY..East Anglian Railway—London Tavern, at One.
West London Railway—London Tavern, at One.
THURSDAY....East of Scotland Malleable Iron Company—Dunfermline, at Twelve.
Eastern Counties Railway—London Tavern, at One.
Brighton Gas-Light and Coke Company—offices, at One.
SATURDAY....Cornwall Railway—Council Chamber, Truro, at Twelve.

[*The meetings of Mining Companies are inserted among the Mining Intelligence.*]

GREAT CENTRAL GAS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at the London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of authorising the board of directors, under the 40th section of the company's Deed of Incorporation, to borrow a sum of money not exceeding 25,000*l.* upon mortgage of the company's works, mains, and pipes, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent. In the absence of the chairman and deputy-chairman, the chair was taken by FRANCIS BENNOCH, Esq.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings of the meeting, stated that the company had now surmounted all its formidable opposition, and that there was not the smallest doubt but that at the period fixed by the company they would be able to supply gas to those persons who had contracted to take it of them.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read,

Mr. CHARLES PEARSON read the following report:—

GENTLEMEN,—We have the satisfaction to inform you that the erection of the manufactory and the laying of the company's mains are proceeding with rapidity, and, according to the report of the engineer, they will be completed in ample time to be put in working order, according to the conditions of our contract, before the 29th of September, when we shall commence supplying our customers. Including several streets and lanes, where the works were of the most difficult character, the engineer reports that more than one-half of the entire City has been laid—some inconvenience has been necessarily occasioned to the inhabitants; but having selected for our operations the season of the year when the traffic in the streets is comparatively small, and having satisfied the public mind, from the declarations and actions of the old City gas companies, that it was impossible to break up their monopoly and to secure for the City an abundant supply of this essential article of trading and domestic consumption, without the introduction of a new company, our superintendents engaged in laying the pipes report that they have every where been received by the consumers with the most hearty welcome. The inhabitants have co-operated every where with us in lessening the amount of inconvenience when it was capable of diminution, and have cheerfully borne it when it was not.

The public prints have made the shareholders acquainted with the fierce opposition this company had to encounter in laying their mains across the canal bridge leading from Bow-common. This opposition bore upon the surface the appearance of having been occasioned by the gas companies supplying that district; the directors have reason, however, for believing that the surface of the stream did but conceal the under-current of a more determined and more formidable character.

Dark and mysterious rumours had for some months been circulated by the partizans of the old companies, that the Great Central would not be permitted to lay down pipes to bring the gas from their works to the City; and at various meetings of the local boards of the district where permission was required, the solicitor of the City Gas Company appeared, to endeavour, as he had previously done at the vestry at Camden Town, to induce them to refuse their consent.

Mr. Tyrrell's exertions were without effect. At three of the local boards the assent was unanimously given, and at the other by a majory of 16 to 2. On Wednesday last the contractors commenced the laying of their pipes under the footway across one of the canal bridges, for the purpose of forming the communication between the City and the company's works.

The Battle of the Bridges has been chronicled by the daily press, and need not be here repeated; it is sufficient to say, that clothed with justice, armed by law, and backed by the parochial authorities and the entire force of public opinion, it was not likely that this company would succumb to lawless force. The directors addressed a letter of remonstrance to the Commercial Company, in whose name the proceedings had been taken. Since the receipt of this letter they have gracefully withdrawn from the unseemly contest, and have left the company's contractors in the undisputed possession of the field, and they are pursuing their operations in peace.

At the meeting before the magistrates of the parties ostensibly engaged in the conflict, the agent of the City Gas Company, like the stormy petrel, was, as usual, hovering around the scene, but as soon as the tempest subsided he disappeared.

The directors trust they may now congratulate their shareholders with the certainty of being allowed to prosecute their labours to a successful issue amid a peaceful calm, which it will not be permitted to any bird of ill omen hereafter to disturb.

The state of the share and capital account of the Company is as satisfactory as the progress of the works. The whole of the 15,000 shares authorised by the company to be issued, have been appropriated as follows:—

To subscribers under the Parliamentary contract who have not executed the Incorporation Deed ..... *Shares*	1,167
Contractors in respect of unexecuted works	1,500
Shareholders upon whom calls have been made, including 1500 contractors' shares for works executed	12,333
Total shares	15,000
12,333 shares, of £10 each, is	£123,330

Amount of preliminary expenses, including two Parliamentary contests, law, expenses of deeds, and all other charges of forming the company, procuring consumers' contracts, &c.	£15,179	1	4
Amount of payments to contractors for buildings, works, mains, pipes, services, meters, and land	51,332	10	10
Banker's balance	18,933	10	1
Total	£85,445	2	3

SHARE ACCOUNT.

Amount of shares upon which calls are payable, £10 per share, 12,333	£123,330	0	0		
Received on account	£85,445	0	0		
To be received	37,885	0	0	£123,330	0 0

The directors have the satisfaction to state, they have every reason for believing that the execution of the works will be completed within the limits of Mr. Croll's estimate.

If the calls upon the whole of the appropriated shares had been paid up, the capital would have been abundantly sufficient to meet the anticipated expenditure, without any further issue of shares, and without the exercise of the power of borrowing upon mortgage, which, to the extent of 25,000*l.*, is given by the Incorporation Deed.

Nothing beyond the deposit has yet been paid upon the 1167 shares referred to in the account, as held by persons who have signed the Parliamentary Deed only, and there are likewise shares upon which, for various reasons, the first call of 1*l.* per share has been alone paid. All the parties are liable upon their covenant to actions for the full amount of their shares, and the shares are also liable to forfeiture; but as the shares of the Company are in demand, the directors have determined to give to the parties entitled to them the option of retaining them, paying up the calls forthwith, or of surrendering them upon payment of their proportion per share of the preliminary expenses. Any portion that may be relinquished will be offered to the existing shareholders *pro rata*.

The directors are restrained by the Deed of Incorporation from giving any bonds, bills, or notes, or from borrowing money, or to contract any trade debts to bind the shareholders; they, therefore, desire to be empowered to borrow any sum not exceeding 25,000*l.*, upon mortgage, at 4 or 5 per cent., for floating capital, in case they may require any temporary advance, until the calls upon the deficient shares shall be paid up.

Mr. PEARSON then proceeded to congratulate the meeting on the favourable termination of the Battle of the Bridges, referred to in the report. The mode in which that affair had been terminated was by a freak of a team of horses, which had most unaccountably to him galloped off with the pipes of the old company to an adjoining field. (Laughter.) The directors of the City Company had now, however, given an assurance that they should not meet with any further molestation on their part. (Hear, hear.) The reason why the directors were anxious to obtain power to borrow the sum of 25,000*l.* was that their hands were tied by the deeds of the company. They were prevented from doing that which other companies were able to do—viz., giving bills or bonds for the payment of any expenses which it might be necessary to incur in the prosecution of their works, and it was, therefore, necessary that they should have power, should the occurrence arise, to borrow some amount of money on the security of the property of the company. At the same time, he would state that it was quite possible that they might never have occasion to exercise that power. If the 1100 shares referred to in the report were to be paid up, there would be no necessity for borrowing at all. With respect to those shares which were in arrear, the directors intended to call upon the holders of them either to pay up the calls or forfeit the shares; if they adopted the first alternative there would be no necessity for borrowing, and if they forfeited the shares they would be divided among the present shareholders, who would, of course, have the benefit of the amount which the present holders had already paid upon them. (Hear, hear.) He was happy, also, to inform the shareholders that the directors had come to the resolution not to make any further application for an Act of Parliament. The capital of the company had been obtained, the pipes and mains of the company had been nearly all laid down, and they possessed nearly all the advantages which they could enjoy under an Act of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The company had entered into agreement with the Commissioners of Sewers to supply good and cheap light to the public; they were determined to adhere to their agreement; but if the Commissioners of Sewers considered that it was necessary to bind them by an Act of Parliament to the discharge of duties which they were ready and willing to fulfil under their present agreements, they might easily introduce some provisions to that effect in a public bill, which could be passed at a comparatively trifling expense. Mr. Croll, the engineer, had stated that, from his present experience of the works, he believed that the whole of the works would be completed for a sum considerably less than that which he had originally stated. (Hear.) He was heartily glad to witness the favourable position of a company of which he was the parent, and should ever continue to feel a sincere interest in its welfare and prosperity. [The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

Mr. HENRY MUSSET then moved the adoption of the report, which, having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. HALL (of Bishopsgate-street) congratulated the company upon the cessation of open hostilities with the rival companies. The directors had experienced great difficulties in the prosecution of their duties, and trusted that the shareholders would still continue to repose confidence in the board, and enable them to complete the work they had undertaken. With respect to the money which the directors proposed to take power to borrow, it was possible, as Mr. Pearson had stated, that the directors might not have occasion to borrow; but he was confident that the shareholders would most cheerfully give to the directors the powers which they now sought. In order to confer that power upon them, he would with great pleasure move the following resolution:—"That the sum of 25,000*l.*, in one or more sums, be raised by way of loan, for the purposes of the company, on the security of the premises upon which the business of the company is intended to be carried on, or of any other real estate which may belong to the company, and the gas pipes, machinery, and works thereof; and that upon the effecting of any and every such security, the particular property to be comprised therein, and the terms and provisions to be inserted in the deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, upon the security of which the sum or sums borrowed shall be raised, and all other matters in relation thereto, shall be fixed and determined by the board of directors."

Mr. LARBY felt great pleasure in seconding the motion, and in granting to the directors the powers which they sought, as by so doing they would show the confidence which the shareholders reposed in the directors, and would also show to their enemies the good feeling which subsisted between the shareholders and directors. (Hear, hear.) He had heard it stated that an officer of the City Gas Company had said that the company with which he was connected had a capital in hand of 600,000*l.*, and that they were determined to use it for the purpose of crushing the new company. He was anxious to know whether there was any truth in such a statement with respect to the capital of the company, as, if it were true, it could not fail of doing good to the new company, inasmuch as it would show the gas consumers of London the exorbitant prices which they have hitherto paid for their gas. (Hear, hear.) It was the bounden duty of every shareholder, and of every gas consumer, to rally round the directors, and to give them every possible support in their power, and he felt confident that their success would ultimately be most triumphant.

Mr. PEARSON stated, in answer to what had been said respecting the capital of the City Gas Company, that upon its formation the capital of the company was 40,000*l.*; that with that sum the company erected its works and laid down pipes from Temple-bar to St. Paul's, by the Post-office, and to a part of Clerkenwell. Some time after its formation the company applied for power to increase its capital to 200,000*l.*, for the purpose of enlarging its works and extending its pipes into Westminister and Southwark. In 1825 the secretary to the company stated, in his examination before a committee of the House of Commons, when opposing the Oil Gas Company, that the capital of the company was 141,200*l.* That he (Mr. Pearson) believed to be the whole amount of capital raised by that company. Upon that sum they paid a dividend, not of 10 per cent., but of 10*l.* per share of 70*l.* or 80*l.*, with bonuses about every three years of something like 22 per cent. Some idea might, therefore, be formed of the profits made by the company out of the gas consumers of London. Another test of the profits of the company was to be found in the price at which the shares sold in the market; shares with 70*l.* paid up having been sold some time since for 300*l.* (hear, hear.) It was perfectly idle for the old company to threaten to enter into competition with the new one, for if they were to steal the gas (a laugh), they would soon drive them out of the field. The land upon which the works of this company were erected was freehold, while the old company had to pay 2000*l.* a-year rent for their premises; their manufacturing works were superannuated; their pipes were defective, leaky, old, and paralytic (laughter); their capital of 600,000*l.* was an idle boast, and any attempt on their part to enter into competition would only hasten their ruin. (Hear, hear,) Mr. Croll had also informed the directors that the number of services already laid down by the company considerably exceeded the number of those which had originally agreed to take the gas from the company; and he felt confident that, by the end of the next year, they would be able to supply the gas at 3s. 4d. instead of 4s. per 1000, as was originally intended. So confident was the engineer of the complete success of the company, that he had offered, if it did not pay five per cent. by Christmas, 1851, to give up one-half of his commission; and if it did not pay 10 per cent in 1852, he would give up the entire of it. (Cheers.)—The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

At the request of a shareholder, Mr. WIRE read the 97th clause of the deed of the company, limiting the powers of the directors, and prohibiting them from issuing any bills of exchange or bonds on the company's account.

A SHAREHOLDER wished to know when the company would be prepared to supply the gas.—The CHAIRMAN stated that there was no doubt whatever but that they would be ready to supply the public by the period originally stipulated, the 29th of September. The pipes of the company had been laid down in a less period than had been anticipated, the works at Bow were nearly completed, and he believed, that they would be read even a fortnight before the time he had mentioned.

Mr. VENABLES stated that, to a man, the gas consumers of Newgate-market, although not all shareholders, had determined to suport the new company, and were resolved, even if the old company should lower its prices to 1s. 6d. or 2s., that they would still feel bound to the new company.

Mr. WALTON then moved, "That this meeting desires to express its cordial and unfeigned confidence in the directors, and to offer its hearty thanks to them and to Mr. Pearson, the late chairman, for his unwearied exertions in procuring cheap and good gas for the citizens."—Mr. VENABLES seconded it, and the motion was carried unanimously and with loud cheers.—The CHAIRMAN returned thanks on behalf of himself and brother directors, and the meeting broke up.

GILLARD'S WATER AND PLATINUM GAS.—In the *Mining Journal* of 20th July we noticed the discovery of M. Gillard, of Paris, in rendering hydrogen gas, obtained from the decomposition of water, productive of a brilliant light for the purposes of artificial illumination, since which we have obtained further information as to the details of the operation. An inch pipe is connected with the steam-boiler employed on Mr. Kurtz's works, and thence runs to the back of the retort furnace, passing underneath the fire bars, and up the front of the furnace, to a common D retort, 1 ft. in diameter. A ¾-inch pipe is then carried the whole length of the interior of the retort upon supports 4 inches high. The under side of this tube is perforated with three rows of fine and closely arranged holes. The retort having been brought to a white heat, the bottom is covered with charcoal, which soon reaches a state of incandescence, and the steam impinging upon it is decomposed, forming pure hydrogen and carbonic acid, which passing through lime leaves the hydrogen free. This gas, which has been known for half a century, is useless for illumination when consumed in the ordinary way, and it is the means employed which constitutes the principal part of M. Gillard's invention. It consists merely of a cage of very fine platinum wire on a small brass frame, fitted on to an argand burner in such manner that the top reaches a little above the dull hydrogen light, which, the instant the platinum cage is applied, is converted into a globe of intense white light over the whole surface of the guaze, with an appearance of an inner flame rising rather above. The light is perfectly pure, and by it the shades of green and blue can be accurately distinguished. M. Gillard is not only making arrangements for lighting Mr. Kurtz's house throughout, but for warming it by this gas, hydrogen being well known to give out intense heat, and for cooking, M. Gillard affirms that by it he can cook a fowl fit for table in 5 minutes, and a leg of mutton in a quarter of an hour.

PECUNIARY PROSPECTS OF RAILWAYS.—The gross receipts from all the railways in 1849 amounted to 11,806,000*l.*, from which, if the working expenses be deducted at the rate of 43 per cent., being about an average taken from the published statements of a number of the principal companies, there remains a net available profit of about 6,729,420*l.* to remunerate the holders of property to the amount of 197,500,000*l.*, or at the rate of 3·40 per cent.; and it, therefore, appears that all sums raised at a higher rate of interest than this must reduce the aggregate revenue available for the remuneration of original proprietors. In consequence, however, of the larger rate of interest, 4¼ per cent., borne by the sums raised on loans, this average rate of interest to shareholders cannot be stated at more than 3 per cent. on the aggregate of all the railways in the kingdom, at the present rate of dividend. But this may be expected to improve from several causes; amongst others, improvements in machinery and consequent reduction in working expenses, and the regular and gradual increase of traffic, which may be considered is due to increased population, development of trade, and a greater appreciation of the benefits of railway transit. The commissioners have, however, entirely omitted to take into account the preferential interest charges which are also in existence to bear down the general dividend. They have forgotten preferential dividends and guarantees, which equally tend to reduce the general dividends.

SCROFULA CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extract of a letter published in the *Delhi Gazette*, from Mr. Pemberton, of Cape Town.—"Dear Wilfred: During the voyage, the steward of the vessel observing that I suffered severely from scrofula, recommended me to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, informing me that a former passenger had been cured by these invaluable medicines; and as you had kindly given me a good supply, I commenced using them, and in a few days I found such an improvement in my general health, that I continued them steadily as directed, and I know that you will be pleased to hear that I am now perfectly cured."—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

Transactions of the British Association.

On the Lesmahagow and Douglas Coal-Field, near the Head Waters of the Clyde: By Mr. Bryce, who exhibited maps and sections.—This coal-field forms a distinct barrier from all the rest, being separated by a barrier of old red sandstone; it measures about 10 miles by 5 or 6, and contains 12 or 14 beds of coal, amounting in all to 65 feet, one bed being 15 feet thick, and another 9 feet. In some of the deep valleys the coal is worked on a level. Several beds of clay-ironstone occur, averaging 8 inches thick, and one black-band (bituminous ironstone) 11 inches thick, is found throughout the northern part. Fire-clays have been noticed under some of the coal-beds; the largest fault is one of 25 fathoms, running north-west and south-east.—Mr. Langland was of opinion that this coal-field was connected with the Ayrshire coal-field, and not separated by old red sandstone as described; throughout the Scotch coal-fields the carboniferous limestone was split up into a number of beds and intercolated with the coal.—Mr. Bryce, in reply to a question, stated that he considered all the Scotch coal-fields had once been continuous, but had become more or less separated by the outburst of the trap, and in this one instance by an upheaval of the old red sandstone.—Mr. Hugh Miller said that there were beds of *red* sandstone with coal fossils overlying the coal, and that it was extremely difficult to determine the exact line of junction of the two systems, but such a line did exist, and he believed Agassiz was right in asserting that no species of fish was common to the old red and carboniferous series.—Professor Nicol stated that Mr. Bryce's sections were exceedingly like Mr. Mills's Berwickshire sections; he thought that all the red sandstone on the north flank of the Lammermuir hills might with more propriety be referred to the carboniferous series.—Dr. Fleming described some instances in which there were true old red sandstone, with scales of the Holoptychius, followed by numerous alternations of very thin coal seams with carboniferous limestone; some of the trap rock after its ejection appeared to have been arranged by water.

Notice of the Working of the New Integrating Anemometer, during the past year: By Mr. Follet Osler.—A sheet of *plain paper* placed in the instrument under a registering pencil is moved forward by rotating hemispherical fans, at the rate of 1 inch for every 10 miles of air that passes; this same pencil, having a lateral motion given to it by a vane, records the point of the compass from which the wind blows, and a clock hammer descending every hour strikes its mark on the margin of the paper to express the time. Thus, in a *single line*, are given—firstly, the length of the current; secondly, the direction of it; and thirdly, the time occupied in passing a given station marked hourly, or at any shorter interval that may be desired.

On the Magneto-optic Properties of Crystals, and the Relation of Magnetism and Diamagnetism to Molecular Arrangement: By Messrs. J. Tyndall and Hermann Knoblanch.—During the investigation carried on, more than 100 natural crystals had been examined. The results were thus briefly summed up—we have on the one side four new forces assumed—the optic attractive force, and the optic repulsive force, the magno-crystallic force, and the magneto-crystallic force; and on the other side no new force whatever, but simply that modification of existing forces which we have named electro-polarity. By attention to the compression of amorphous bodies, every single experiment cited in proof of these four forces can be reproduced. Exactly the same can be exhibited with wax, dough, artificial layers, gutta percha, and ivory. The alternative then appears to be, either to explain the action of these substances by the assumption of optic and crystallic forces, or to explain magno-crystallic action by electric polarity. This paper gave rise to a very animated discussion.—The President said, that although he was ready to admit that Mr. Tyndall's theory was most ingenious, and the arguments and experiments by which he sustained his views were apparently well conceived and sound, yet time must be given to weigh them well before a satisfactory conclusion could be reached.—Prof. Thomson thought that Mr. Tyndall's views would be found to be substantially consonant with Dr. Faraday's and the theory of Poisson.

Experiments on the Expansion of Glass, Woods, and Metals from changes of Temperature: By Mr. Roberts.—He was led to these experiments by finding the published tables of relative expansion of bodies by heat very incorrect, on an occasion when he wished to make a good compensating pendulum. His method was:—He had a stove in which he could heat the rods and bars experimented on to a determined heat, say 130°. These rods, wrapped in listing to protect them from sudden change, were then laid rapidly upon supports along a hand-rail, laid sloping on the outside of the building, one end bearing on a fixed stay; a screw adapted to determine the 0·001 of an inch was brought to bear on the upper end of the rod; the time occupied in this part of the operation never exceeded 40 seconds. After the rods and bars were cooled, the contraction was determined by turning the screw. Mr. Roberts exhibited tables which differed materially from those in common use.

On a Peculiar Form produced in a Diamond when under the influence of the Voltaic Arc: By J. P. Gassiot.—M. Jaquelin was the first to show that when the diamond is submitted to the high temperature and influence of the voltaic arc, it quickly becomes converted into a black carbonaceous matter, having all the appearance of coke. The diamond when in a native state is an insulator or non-conductor of electricity, but when thus changed into coke, it becomes an excellent conductor. At the Chemical Section of the British Association, held at Oxford, in 1847, Dr. Faraday exhibited some specimens of the diamond coke, which had been forwarded to him by M. Jaquelin, and subsequently, on the 16th of June, 1848, he publicly showed the experiment in London, in the theatre of the Royal Institution. On repeating the experiment a short time since before a few private friends, I obtained a product so totally different from that of M. Jaquelin, that I am induced to bring the subject before this Section, in the anticipation that it may tend to elicit some observations on a phenomenon which at the time attracted the attention of many electricians. The apparatus I used in the experiment consisted of 40 series of the usual size of Grove's nitric acid battery,—the terminals were made from two pieces of well burnt box-wood charcoal, that attached to the positive or platinum end of the battery being formed in the shape of a small cup or crucible, in which the diamond was placed,—to the negative or zinc end of the battery, a piece of the same charcoal (but *pointed*) was attached. The experiment was then made in the same form as described by M. Jaquelin, by first making contact with the two charcoal terminals, then bringing the flame in such a position as to cause it to *surround* the diamond; in less than one minute the diamond as well as the electrode became in a state of intense ignition. The diamond gradually increased in size, rolling about in the heated crucible; when it suddenly expanded, forcing itself upwards on the negative terminal, at which moment I separated the electrodes. The diamond, which was in a state of intense ignition, remained attached to the negative terminal. When cool it exhibited the same state as it now presents. It was expanded to eight or ten times its original bulk. Instead of becoming a black carbonaceous substance, and a good conductor, it has a vitreous white opaque appearance, and remains a non-conductor. It has also a deep circular cavity on that portion which was opposite and nearest to the positive electrode; that part which was in contact with the negative electrode being clearly discernible by a small portion of the box-wood charcoal remaining attached to it. The centre of the cavity appears to be still brilliant, as if that portion of the diamond had not been in a complete state of fusion. In one or two other experiments the diamonds disintegrated, the fragments remaining in a carbonaceous state. Since which I have not had the opportunity of repeating the experiment.

On some Amalgams: By J. P. Joule.—The author had procured an amalgam of iron by precipitating it on mercury by the electrotype process. He had subsequently pursued the research with a view to form definite amalgams by a simple chemical or mechanical process. When mercury was made negative under a solution of sulphate of copper, an amalgam of copper was formed which, when fully saturated with copper, was found to be represented by the formula Cu+Hg. The author also exhibited a small apparatus whereby amalgams could be made to endure a pressure of 60 tons per square inch of surface. The superfluous mercury was thus expelled through the openings in the sides of the press, leaving an amalgam of definite chemical composition. In this way he had procured the following compounds:—Pt+2 Hg, Ag+2 Hg, Cu+Hg, Fe+Hg, 2 Zn+Hg, 2 Pb+Hg, 7 Sn+Hg.

On the Condensation of Volume in highly Hydrated Minerals: By Dr. Lyon Playfair.—This was a continuation of the very extensive examination of the atomic constitution of salts, which has long occupied the author's attention. The remarkable point is the condensation of water in those bodies containing that fluid in combination with the solid matter. If a salt containing water of crystallization is dissolved in a measured quantity of water, it is found that its solid matter occupies really no space—the water in which it is dissolved increasing in bulk only by the quantity of water which is contained in it. Numerous instances were adduced of this extraordinary power of solids to condense liquids thus powerfully within the interaticial spaces of which it is composed.

On a new and ready Process for the Quantitative Determination of Iron: By Dr. F. Penny.—The author recommends the employment of the chromate and bi-chromate of potash for the estimation of iron in the common ores of the metal, and especially for the analysis of the clay-band and black-band iron-stone of this country. He was led to the application of these salts in the course of some recent investigations on the materials and products of the manufacture of alum from "alum-shale," in which he was much retarded by the want of a ready method for estimating the oxides of iron. The chromates of potash give very exact results, and possess the great advantage that a much larger quantity of material may be operated on than can be conveniently treated by the usual methods. For practical purposes, he says, the bi-chromate is to be preferred. The process requires no other apparatus than that commonly used for centigrade testing, which is familiar to all persons engaged in chemical pursuits. It may be easily and rapidly executed, occupying only a fraction of the time required for the process of estimating iron by precipitation as the sesqui-oxide; and it is not interfered with by the presence of alum and phosphates which usually exist in the ore. The method is based on the well-known reciprocal action of chromic acid and protoxide of iron, whereby a transference of oxygen takes place, the protoxide of iron becoming converted in sesqui-oxide, and the chromic acid into sesqui-oxide of chromium.

On Improvements in Propelling and Navigating Steam-Vessels: By Mr Ruthven.—He employs the steam-engine to propel water through two apertures or nozzles in a bent pipe, and by turning these nozzles either forwards or backwards, he propels the vessel either way. The water issues near the water line, and he conceives that by this means speed would be obtained without sacrificing the sea-going qualities of a ship.—*Athenæum.*

On Improvements in Valves and Stop-Cocks for regulating the Passage of Fluids: By Mr. G. Buchanan, engineer.—In this paper Mr. Buchanan explained the principles of his improved valves or stop-cocks, and illustrated their operation by various interesting experiments on working models, which appeared all to act with excellent effect, and whereby there appeared to be introduced new principles of action for working hydraulic and other kinds of machinery for regulating the passage of fluids with a degree of ease and facility not hitherto attained, and more precision in the regulation of the level applicable to the feeding of cisterns, boilers of steam-engines, valves, and stoppers for ventilation, &c., all involving two great and leading principles—1. The introduction and use of a flexible substance, such as vulcanised India rubber, in the form of a membrane distended over a hollow circular or annular cavity, on which the bearing orifice is brought to bear, and to be resisted by the strength and elasticity of the whole particles of the membrane called into play, and forming moreover, a smooth and even surface peculiarly adapted for forming that nice and intimate contact of surfaces necessary for the closing of the valve, and sealing it, to the perfect exclusion of the fluid under pressure.—2. The use of the flexible substance, not merely as the bearing surface and the valve orifice, but as the medium by which the pressure of the fluid, either of water, steam, or others flowing in the main pipes, could by a very simple arrangement be brought to bear upon the flexible substance, and communicate this pressure to the lid of the valve, so as to close it at once and effectually, even in the case of valves or cocks of the largest dimensions, by the opening or shutting of a small orifice, which is capable of being done with the touch of the finger. This effect, and the illustration of it by cocks and valves exhibited, appeared most extraordinary, and capable of extensive application.

THE COPPER WORKS AT SWANSEA.

[The *Morning Chronicle* has for some time past been inserting a series of papers entitled "Labour and the Poor," laudably undertaken to bring before the public the actual position of the labouring classes of the country, with the view of ultimately ameliorating their condition, in the course of which their correspondents have furnished many interesting letters from the mining and manufacturing districts, and from which we have frequently quoted. From a letter published on Wednesday, on the copper works and potteries at Swansea, we extract the following particulars.]

The machinery, moved by steam-power, is ponderous and gigantic. In construction it is similar to that used in the rolling mills at the iron-works; and the method of working is nearly the same as that by which sheet-iron is produced. They were making sheet-copper when I entered the rolling-house. For this purpose the cake of copper is heated to a proper degree in an "annealing furnace," and it is then passed through successive pairs of rollers, until it is distended to the required size. When reduced in this manner to the prescribed thickness, the sheet is next presented to a large shears, by which the "shruff, or uneven edges, are cut off. The appearance of the copper at this time is of a glossy black, the sheet seeming to have been black-leaded. This is the result of oxidation of the metal. Men and boys perform all the work at the rolling-mills. The rollermen earn about 1*l.* a week. Occasionally, by working "overtime," they make eight "stems" a week, which brings them 25*s.* Boys at the "rolls" earn on an average 6*s.* a week. They roll here copper plates for boilers, weighing, sometimes, as much as 17 cwts. the finished plate. The next process of manufacture is called "pickling." The object here is to cleanse and brighten the copper by removing the coat of oxide which covers it. For this purpose the sheet of copper is dipped in uric acid, then placed in a wide-mouthed furnace, and heated red-hot. It is then taken out, and the "pickler" plunges it, with a dexterous side-jerk of the arm, edgeways into a cistern of cold water, which it enters with a loud snarl. The effect is magical. The black scale of oxide disappears, and the sheet comes out of the trough a clear, bright, and true copper colour. It is now ready for shearing and use. The sheets are next piled together, counted, weighed, and screwed down between boards, for market purposes. In another department I saw the process of making pans and "bottoms," as they are called, for brewers' furnaces and other uses. The copper is beaten out and rounded by means of one of Nasmyth's steam-hammers. I was told that they once made under this hammer a circular "bottom" for a brewer's vat, which was not less than 10 ft. 3 in. in diameter. Here ends what I saw of the interesting processes of smelting and manufacturing copper.

The general appearance of the workmen is not favourable, though they are undoubtedly well fed, well clothed, and well housed. Their countenances are sallow, and their persons desiccated, wiry, and thin. Breathing an air largely impregnated with arsenic and sulphur, it could scarcely be otherwise. Nevertheless, many of them live to a considerable age, proving the aptitude of the human body to accommodate itself to the circumstances which surround and affect it, even though these circumstances are in general prejudicial to life. Habit steels the constitution, and, like Mithridates,

"They feed on poisons, and they live on such."

I am told that men coming from a distance, and taking employment at the copper-works, acclimatise or die within a very few months. They brought to me at these works some old men, whose statements, when they were called on to speak of their health, were as follows:—"I am 67 years of age," said the first, "and I have been 40 years engaged in the copper-works. In that time I have been through every stage of the business, from a calciner man upwards; my health has been always pretty good." Another workman said—"I came here before I was 20 years of age, and am now 59. I work every day about 10 hours. My health is now as good as ever it was. The general health of the men is pretty middling."

There is, within the same curtilage as the Hafod Works, a "silver mill," also the property of the Messrs. Vivian. Great secrecy is observed with respect to this establishment for the manufacture of silver. I was not aware that any such existed when I visited those works; but I have since repeatedly heard it spoken of with allusions to the jealousy with which its precincts are guarded, and its proceedings shrouded in mystery. The copper ores frequently contain a large per centage of silver. I was informed that a German chemist is here employed for the extraction of the silver from the copper ore. At the request of Mr. H. Vivian, I here insert some remarks which he laid before me upon the several processes of copper smelting, as practised in South Wales:—

"A stranger, on leaving a copper smelting-works, even though he may happen to be practically or scientifically qualified to judge of metallurgical operations, would in most cases have a vague feeling of confusion in his mind, arising from the number of processes which he has witnessed, and an impression that these processes might be materially shortened, and that with great economy. The former of these impressions would be correct, the latter incorrect, for probably no metallurgical processes exist better calculated to effect the end in view—viz.: the obtaining the largest proportion of the copper contained in the ore; nor are there, perhaps, any processes based on more accurate practical and scientific results. In confirmation of this assertion, two rather singular facts may be cited—1. That the processes employed on the Continent are in all essentials identically the same, although different furnaces, suited to the different fuel, are used, and it may be considered as almost certain, that no intercourse existed between the smelting establishments of this country and the Continent, at the very remote period from which both date; and—2. Although frequent attempts have been made to alter the process, still no material change has taken place in its principles, while great economy has been introduced in the practical working—so great, that upward of 20*l.* per ton more is given now for the copper in the ore, as compared to the value of copper, than at the commencement of the present century. The reason of this may be simply stated to be, that each part of the process has its particular end, and cannot be dispensed with without loss of produce. I will now proceed to describe shortly the process of copper smelting, which may be characterised rather as a separation of the extraneous matter from the copper than of the copper from the impurities present in the ore. The largest proportion, probably 9-10ths of the copper ore found in the world, consists of the double sulphuret of copper and iron, mixed usually with a considerable quantity of iron pyrites. The produce of the English copper ores may be taken at rather more than 8 per cent., and that of those foreign ores which are sufficiently rich to bear the cost of transit, &c., from 15 to 25. In treating this subject, I shall exclude the Burra Burra ore, which, being a carbonate, requires a very simple process of reduction, while it forms an immaterial portion of the whole, and may be regarded rather as an exception. From the above data, and the relative quantities of British and foreign ores, we shall perhaps not be very wide of the truth if we state the average produce of ore smelted in the Swansea establishments at from 10 to 12 per cent. Its constituent parts may be assumed roughly to be as follows:—10 per cent. copper, 33 per cent. iron, 22 per cent. sulphur, and 35 per cent. earthy matter. The processes may be arranged in four classes—viz.: a calcination and melting, having for their object the getting rid of the earthy matter, together with such a portion of the iron freed from sulphur and oxidized by calcination as will combine with and fuse the earthy matters in such a manner as to produce a clean slag.

"The product of these two processes is almost ⅓rd part regulus, or sulphuret of copper, and of iron about 33 per cent. and ⅔rds of slag, which, when examined, is thrown away. The next class is a calcination and melting similar to the first, their object being the getting rid of all metallic matter other than copper, contained in the product of the first process, which is effected by calcining the regulus to such an extent as to drive off the whole sulphur combined with iron, and oxidize the latter, rendering it thereby readily fusible, while sufficient sulphur is left to combine with and protect the copper from oxidation and consequent slagging. The product of this process is a pure sulphuret of copper of 70 per cent., and it will be seen that only ⅓rd part of the original bulk of the ore comes to this process, while only 1-7th leaves it for the next, which—the 3d class—is termed a roasting process, whereby, in a short period, very large masses of sulphuret of copper are derived of their sulphur, and coarse copper of 95 per cent is obtained. So great is the simplicity of this process, that above 1000 tons of copper are deprived of their sulphur in one furnace each year. The fouth and last class is the refining process, in which the coarse copper of the former process is brought to a marketable state by a further roasting, to get rid of the last portions of sulphur, and subsequent de-oxidising, by inserting a pole to remove any oxygen which the copper may have absorbed by being melted in contact with air."

The "Morva Works" are the largest copper establishment in the world; they are the property of Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and the resident manager is Mr. Pooley, a gentleman to whom I am indebted for the following particulars.

The works belonging to Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., with the number of furnaces employed in each, are—Rose Works, 50 calcining and other furnaces; Landore, 22; Morva, 26; Crown (near Neath), 35; Ditto Spelter Works, 9 furnaces and 6 calciners. The number of hands employed is 620. Only 14 women are employed—four in the Morva and 10 in the Rose Works. They are on *task work*, wheeling coals to the furnaces, and earn about 7*s.* a week. The average number of boys employed is not more than 10 per cent. on the total of hands engaged in the works. The rates of wages here are—Foreman refiners, one in each works, 50*s.* a week; assistant refiners, 40*s.* to 42*s.*; roaster men, 30*s.*; furnace men, 25*s.* to 27*s.*; calciner men, 16*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* 6*d.*; roller men, 25*s.* to 30*s.*; cutters, 30*s.*; picklers, 25*s.*; enginemen, 24*s.* (these men earn about 3*s.* a week more for manufacturing the gas used in the works; boys, from 10 to 14 years, 6*s.*; boatmen on the river, bringing up ores from vessels, 25*s.* a week—these pay their "hoblers" 1*s.* 6*d.* a tide; "tradesmen" (that is, blacksmiths, carpenters, and masons, working from six to six), earn, according to their skill, 20*s.* to 30*s.*; labourers unloading vessels, wheeling ore to the furnaces, and weighing copper, 20*s.* to 25*s.* a week. There is here no "day-work"—all is done by "task;" and there is no working upon Sundays, a few calciner men excepted, who keep the fires in; the men are 12 hours on and 12 hours off duty.

At the Rose Works there is a manufactory of copper nails and bolts, where 80 tons of nails for sheathing ships, slating-houses, and for the decks of vessels, are made yearly.

The daily consumption of coal in the Morva and other works, belonging to Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., is 430 tons. This firm, some years ago, united with Messrs. Vivian to work collieries for the supply of their works. Under the name of the Swansea Coal Company they also sell and export coal, but not in large quantities.

MINING CUSTOMS—FOREST OF DEAN.

At the Gloucester Assizes, an action was brought against Mr. Morrell and others, who are bankers at Oxford, for arrears of rent claimed by the Crown to be due for mines held by them in the Forest of Dean. The sum in dispute was upwards of 1200*l.*, and the question was of great importance to all the holders of "gales" in the Forest, under the award of the commissioners appointed by the 1st Victoria, chap. 43, to regulate the mode of working the mines of the Forest, and to settle the rights of the miners. It appears that the "Forest," which includes a circuit of about 30 miles on the confines of this county, near to Monmouthshire, is one of the ancient mining districts of England, and, like other ancient mining districts, had from the earliest times peculiar customs which were very favourable to the promotion of mining operations. By the custom, or "common law of Cornwall" as it has been appropriately termed by Mr. Baron Parke, any one may enter on a mining waste, mark out a portion of it by metes and bounds, enrol the claim in the Stannary Court, and then work the mine, paying to the Crown 1-15th of the produce, and retain exclusive possession of it so long as he *bonâ fide* works it, but loses this exclusive right as soon as he ceases so to work it. A somewhat similar custom prevails in the ancient mining districts of Somersetshire, Devonshire, Derbyshire, &c. In the Dean Forest the peculiarity was that every one had not the right of entering on a mine and working it; but this privilege was confined to such male persons as were born in the hundred of St. Briavel's, and had worked a year and a day in a coal or iron mine. Such were from time immemorial considered free miners of the Forest of Dean, and by the above Act were expressly recognised as such, and they enjoyed the right of working the mines of the Forest, subject to the leave or license of the gaveller or deputy gaveller, acting on behalf of the Crown, and to the payment of an annual galeage rent or duty to him for the Crown. In default of such payment the Crown was entitled to put in a fifth man to work his share, with four other men, after the coal or iron had been won, by means of a shaft or level, in the making of which the Crown's fifth man was not required to assist, and in consequence of the difficulty of applying this remedy of putting in the fifth man, the rent was virtually a *minimum* one. The number of free miners registered pursuant to the above Act in 1841, was 829. In ancient times the practices of the free miners, as regarded the opening and working of mines and the carrying of the coal and iron ore, were regulated by an assembly of the free miners, who met in a house called the Speech-house, which is in a very beautiful and romantic situation in the centre of the Forest, and is now used partly as an inn, a room being still appropriated to the annual assembly of the miners, where, however, they have now no other privilege than that of paying their rents to the officers of the Crown. It is said that the records of the ancient court or assembly are preserved in the office of the Woods and Forests; and, as a proof of the wisdom and good sense which guided its proceedings, we may add that the report of the commissioners, appointed in the present reign to establish a code of regulations which should thenceforth govern the district, states that the regulations of the free miners as regards their obtaining their free minership, the privilege of carrying coals, the extent of their mines and other privileges, were subject to alteration and amendment, and were never stationary, as has been the case since the Mine Law Court fell into disuse; and that, judging from the progressive nature of the orders, from their having been adapted from time to time to suit public convenience, from the great and rapid extension of the limits assigned to works, there seems every reason to believe that if the mine law court had been continued it would have aimed at regulations and metes and bounds similar to those which it has been the special object of the Dean Forest Mining Commission to establish. From this report it further appears that while the mines were under the control of the miners assembling in their own Speech-house everything was right, but that afterwards, when the powers and authority of this ancient assembly were curtailed, and the public good of the entire community sacrificed to the profit of a few individuals and the corrupt peculations of the officers of the Crown, the mines came "under the control of persons not conversant with practical mining," and "the greatest practical inconvenience, loss, and injury arose from the customs as usually recognised becoming altogether inapplicable to the working of deep and extensive mines."

One of the evil practices resulting from this source was that the free miners began to sell or assign their sales or allotments to "foreigners"—*i. e.*, persons not free miners—who, "introducing large capital, were enabled to prosecute works of much greater magnitude than were contemplated by the old customs." This practice was connived at by the officers of the Crown, and brought great advantage to the few persons who sold or assigned; but the free miners, as a body, did not participate therein, nor did the Crown gain thereby. By the old customs each free miner, on claiming a "gale" or allotment, was considered entitled to a circle of 1000 yards for a level, and of only 12 yards for a water-pit. When the old Speech-house was no longer allowed to legislate, and various evil practices had been allowed to grow up, the rights of the miners and the foreigners and the proper extent of the "gales" led to continual and expensive litigation in the ordinary course of law and equity, which had been altogether prevented by the summary authority of the ancient mine law court. In consequence of these disputes, and for "other good considerations," the above Act was passed, whereby three commissioners were appointed to settle the claims of the free miners and others claiming rights in the Forest. Under this commission 829 free miners were duly registered. All persons claiming gales were required to send in their applications to the commissioners, and these gentlemen, after devoting three years to the consideration of the various claims, made in November, 1841, their award, regulating the mode of working the mines thenceforth, and assigning to each claimant the gale or gales to which they thought him entitled, and fixing the rent to be paid for each. To the defendants they assigned several mines, fixing a separate rent for each. We state in full the terms of the *reddendum* of these "speculation collieries":—

Rendering and paying therefore to her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, up to Midsummer next, the former galeage rent, and thenceforward, for all such coal as shall be brought out the sum of 2*d.* per ton as tonnage; such tonnage to be paid on the 24th June and the 25th of December in every year. And, further, so working the said colliery as that there shall be so wrought and gained in every year, from Midsummer next, a quantity of not less than 1200 tons; provided that, if by any reason whatever, in any one year no coal shall be got in respect of the said colliery, or the tonnage rent to be paid for coal got within the year, under the aforesaid reservation, shall not amount to 10*l.*, then either the full sum of 10*l.*, or such other sum as, together with the amount paid or to be paid for tonnage rent in respect of coal got within the year (as the case shall be), will make up the full sum of 10*l.*, shall be made up and paid to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, on the 24th day of June in every year.

Generally throughout the district the tonnage varies from 1*d.* to 2*d.* per ton, the latter amount being the highest charged. For several years past the defendants had not worked some of their mines, considering they could not do so at a profit, and during this time they paid no rent. Many other persons are in the same position, and we understand that only one party has paid a rent while the mine was not worked. The defendants contend that the commissioners had no authority to impose a rent while the mine is unworked, and that the only rent they could impose was for coal actually worked; and that, therefore, they were not bound to pay while the mine was not worked. For the Crown, it was said that if this construction were to prevail, the public would seriously suffer, as parties after having got into their possession a large tract of the district might refuse to work it, or work only one part, and so create a monopoly, and directly injure the Crown. On the other hand, for the defendants it was said,

hat if a party did not work for the time specified in the award, the Crown could evict, and let the gale to others who would work it, and that they were willing and anxious to surrender. Ultimately it was arranged that the facts of the case should be stated in a special case, with liberty, if necessary, to turn it into a special verdict, to which course his Lordship said he thought the Court of Queen's Bench would have no objection, under the peculiar circumstances, though generally the courts were averse to it.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 1 ft. under the 70 fm. level, lode in the present bottom of the shaft from 6 to 8 ft. wide, and for the most part capels. The lode in the 70 fm. level, east of the said shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth for copper ore from 40*l.* to 50*l.* per fm.—this level is within 1 fm. of the winze sinking under the 60 fm. level east, lode in said winze worth from 20*l.* to 30*l.* per fm.; we expect this winze will be communicated to the 70 fm. level this present working month. The stope referred to in the last report over the 70 fm. level east was on Saturday set on tribute to four men, at 1s. 9d. in 20s. We hope to commence sinking Wyld's shaft under the 40 fm. level within a fortnight from this time. No other change to notice since the last report. Our tribute pitches are looking well.

BEDFORD UNITED.—There is no alteration in the 110 fathom level south. In the 103 fm. level east the lode continues to be productive, being 3 ft. wide, and worth 4½ tons of ore per fm.; the lode in Andrew's winze, in this level, is much the same as last reported; the lode in the stopes in the back of this level is yielding from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 90 fm. level east we have cut 5 ft. into the lode, without being through it; 2 ft. of the north part is producing good work, and its appearance is much more favourable than for some time past. Arscott's winze, in the 90 fm. level, is stopped on account of water; we shall resume sinking as soon as the 103 is sufficiently advanced to drain it. We are rising by the side of the lode in the 80 fm. level. The lode in the midway level is still worth 7 tons of ore per fm.

CALLINGTON.—The lode in the 125 fathom level north is about 9 in. wide, producing good stones of silver-lead ore; the lode in the 125 fm. level south is about 8 in. wide, producing 2 cwts. of silver-lead ore per fm. The diagonal shaft, sinking below the 112 fm. level, is now down 3 fms.—ground just as last reported. In the winze sinking below the 100 fm. level south, the lode is 1 ft. wide, saving work. In the 112 fm. level north, at the south mine, we are opening ground of a high tribute character. In the winze sinking below the 112 fm. level south no lode has been taken down since last reported. Kelly Bray engine-shaft is now down 7 fms. below the 40 fm. level; ground just as usual for sinking.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The sumpmen have finished the dividing shaft and footway, and the other necessary work, and have commenced to cross-cut to the lode, at 8*l.* per fm., or cut the lode. There is no alteration to notice since last report.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—Our operations here are progressing with much satisfaction, and our necessary surface buildings are nearly complete. The shaftmen are engaged cutting and removing ground for the water-wheel, removing ground for the bob-pit, and casing and dividing the engine-shaft.

EAST CROWNDALE.—In the 40 fm. level west the lode is large and tinny; in the 40 fm. level east there has been no lode taken down this week; at the shaft, below the 40 fm. level, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good saving work. In the winze below the 28 fm. level the lode is producing fair work. May and June ores shipped to Messrs. Daubuz on the 9th inst.—10½ tons, at 46*l.* 5*s.* per ton, delivered, and 1½ ton, price unknown at present. No alteration in the tribute department to notice this week.

ESGAIR LLEE.—The caunter lode in the deep adit, west of the junction, is much the same in appearance as when last reported, being from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and looking promising, intermixed with ore, but scarcely sufficient to set a value on. The caunter lode in the 12 fm. level, east from the surface, is improved since my last, being 3 ft. wide, looking kindly, and will yield on an average 6 or 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; and we can now state, as a matter of fact, that this lode is still standing to the north of the 12 fm. level, extended west from Morgan's winze. The four stopes on the caunter lode, in the back and bottom of the 12 fm. level, east and west of Owen's winze, will, I think, yield on an average about 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in bottom of shallow adit, east of Morgan's winze, will yield on an average 5 or 6 cwts. of ore per fm.

HENNOCK.—In driving south we have some good work for lead. We have cleared the winze down 4 fms. 4 ft., and have not yet reached the bottom. We are now waiting for the pumps, and hope to get in order for sinking by the end of the week.

HERODSFOOT.—The shaftmen are at present driving the 127 fm. level north of the shaft, and will continue doing so until the end of the month; the lode in the end contains good stones of ore, and is likely to improve in the course of a few days; in the south end we are driving by the side of the lode; both of these ends will be extended sufficiently far from the shaft to enable the sumpmen to resume sinking at the commencement of the ensuing month. In the 117 fm. level north the lode in the end is worth 6 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth 5 cwts. of lead per fm.; in the 117 fm. level south the lode in the end is worth 8 cwts. of lead per fathom; we have 16 men employed in stoping in the back of this level. No. 1 stope is worth 12 cwts. of ore per fm.; No. 2, 5 cwts.; and No. 3, 10 cwts. per fathom. In the 106 fm. level north the lode in the end is worth 4 cwts. of lead per fathom; 12 men are working in the back of the level. No. 1 stope is worth 6 cwts.; No. 2, 8 cwts.; and No. 3, 12 cwts. of ore per fathom; in the same level south we are driving by the side of the lode; 14 men are employed in the back; the three stopes are each worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 94 fm. level north the end is suspended for the present; four men are employed in the back—the lode being worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm.; in this level south we are cutting into the lode; so far, it is hard and poor; the stopes in the back of this level average 5 cwts. of ore per fm. This quantity will not yield a profit at the present price of lead; but we hope the lode will improve, as it is more productive in the levels immediately above and under it. In the 82 fm. level north the lode in the end contains stones of ore; the stopes in the back of this level cannot be profitably worked at the present price of lead; they are, therefore, suspended; in the 82 fm. level south the lode in the end is worth 25 cwts. of ore per fathom; it is, however, hard, and we are, therefore, driving by the side of it; this end is extended further south than any other in the mine. We have 24 men employed in stoping in this level. No. 1 stope is worth 8 cwts.; No. 2, 8 cwts.; No. 3, 10 cwts.; No. 4, 10 cwts.; No. 5, 14 cwts.; and No. 6, 20 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 72 fm. level south the lode is worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; the leader carrying this ore is now about 1 ft. wide, and appears to be getting larger and more productive. Bosse's shaft is sinking by nine men; the ground is favourable, and we are making fair progress. From the foregoing details, you will observe that a considerable improvement has taken place in the south part of the mine, which affords every encouragement for continuing active operations in that direction; and however desirable it may be to avoid increasing the cost now that the price of lead is so much reduced, I am persuaded that the sinking of this shaft will prove to be judicious, and that, ere long, the advantages we shall derive from it will be fully adequate to the outlay it has and will involve. A diminution in the profits of the mine, since the last meeting, has occurred, which is attributable to the fall that has taken place in the price of lead, and to the increase in the cost of the mine, caused by the erection of new stamps and other indispensable and permanent surface works. I believe, from our present prospects, I am fully justified in expressing a confident hope that we shall be able to increase the returns without any addition to the monthly cost.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 132 fm. level, west of the diagonal shaft, is 18 in. wide, and still produces about 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The ground in the 120 fm. level cross-cut south is favourable; the lode in the 120 fm. level south is 4½ feet wide, composed of quarts and stones of lead, opening ground that will be taken away at a moderate tribute; the pitch in the back of this level is also producing a fair quantity of lead ores. The lode has been taken down in the 100 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, since last week; we are driving by the side of it, the wall of which looks well, being smooth and hard, with a moderate underlay. The pitches in the back of the level are producing a fair quantity of ore.

KESWICK.—At New Brandley, the 10 fm. level rise continues good. There is a little improvement in the cross-cut in the salt level. At Old Brandley, in driving over No. 1 level, we have cut into some old workings, which was unlooked for, and which has decided us upon discontinuing further operations in this place. In the new level we are driving to come under the old workings. We have not yet reached the main vein. At Thornthwaite, the 17 fm. sump, on string, is about the same as last week. We have this week opened the communication between the two levels, and intend stoping next week upon ore which we have for 6 fms. in height. The 17 fm. cross-cut, on vein, is about the same as last reported. In the 17 fm. forehead, ground rather harder. The bottom level continues to look well, with strings of ore running through the rock, more than the width of the level.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 62 fathom level end, west of Keith's, is still very large, with a deal of sulphur on the south, and a kindly spar coming in with jack and ore on the north side. The lode at the engine-shaft, under the 50 fm. level is 4½ ft. wide, and a fine branch of ore in the east end, worth a ton to the fm. We have shipped off a cargo of lead for the market this week.

LEWIS.—In the engine-shaft sinking under the 80 fm. level the ground continues favourable. In the 80 fm. level there is no alteration since our last report. The new lode in the 70 fm. level, west from copper ore shaft, is 4 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.; ditto east the lode is 3 in. wide, producing good work for tin. The new lode recently discovered in the cross-cut from tin shaft is 10 in. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. The new lode discovered in the 60 fm. level cross-cut from copper ore shaft is 6 in. wide, producing stones of tin; we have suspended the end driving east from copper ore shaft on Cock's lode, in this level, and are rising in the back for ventilation. Cock's lode in the 50, east of copper ore shaft, is 1 ft. wide, unproductive; the new lode in this level west is opening tribute ground. Ralph's lode in the 50, east and west of tin shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. Cock's lode in the 40 fm. level, east of copper ore shaft, is 10 in. wide, opening tribute ground. The new lode in the 30, west of copper ore shaft, is 1 foot wide, good work for tin; ditto east the lode is 6 in. wide, producing stones of tin; the south lode in this level east is suspended for the present; we are rising in the back for ventilation. The new lode in the 20, west of copper ore shaft, is 6 in. wide, producing stones of tin; the south lode east, in this level, is 1 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm.

PENNANT AND CRAIGWEN.—The engineers will finish with the wheel next Tuesday, and in a fortnight the crusher will be at work. The western stope was rather poor, but had improved for the last three days. The eastern stope produces a good quantity of ore, about 2 tons per fathom. I shall now finish the lead, and put the men to spalling ore for the crusher.

PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE (UNITED).—I am happy to inform you that the prospects are of a cheering character. At Pentire, an improvement has taken place in the lode in the 10 fm. level below the adit level on the middle lode; and on driving the adit level from the northward towards it, the lode is found, within these few days, to produce saving work; the stopes also are looking better; and the end driving north is also improved. At South Hill, the 20 fm. level south will produce about from 6 to 7 cwts. of lead per fm., with good indications of further improvement; and we have some good saving work in the 10 fm. level south; the South Hill engine shaftmen are employed in dividing and casing down the shaft, &c. The general appearance of the mine is improved; and I have no doubt of being able to speak of a further improvement in my next report, both at the South Hill and the 10 fm. level at Pentire.

ROCH ROCK.—The roof of the engine-house is completed, and the mason are now engaged in building a smiths' and carpenters' shop. The shaftmen are getting on very well; they are down 4 fms., and the ground is very good for sinking. We have six men employed in removing the old river, making conduits, clearing out foundation for stack, and doing sundry other work.

SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—The cross-cut in the 60 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is in course of driving by six men: the ground is not quite so favourable as last reported; it is extended about 6 fms. from the shaft. The 50 fm. level, north on the course of the lode, is driving by two men; it is much the same as last reported with respect to size and strata; it is also discharging a little more water.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 205 end there has been no lode broken since last reported on. In the 190 end the lode is 1 ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore. In the 175 end the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of horn-spar, spotted with ore. In the 160 end the lode is 3 ft. wide, grey throughout, and yielding work of a moderate quality. The 145 end is suspended for the present, by means of so much work coming from the tributers, but we hope to commence driving this level again as soon as the engine is erected in the 115 fm. level on Spurgin's shaft; this shaft is sunk 5 fms. 1 ft. below the 145 fm. level, the lode in which is 4 ft. wide, occasionally producing good stones of ore. At the north mine, in the 94 fathom level, we are cross-cutting west, and occasionally intersecting small strings of silver-lead ores. In the 80 fm. level, driving north, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 60 fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, and composed of fluor-spar, intermixed with cubes of ore. We sampled on Saturday, the 3d inst., computed 65 tons of silver-lead ores; we were short in our sampling, by means of sending sundry parts of Spurgin's engine underground, which detained us so long that we could not get up the tributers' work.

TINCROFT.—Highburrow tin lode in the 152 fathom level, east of the engine-shaft, is 6 feet wide, worth 25*l.* per fathom. In the 142 fathom level, east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 133 fm. level east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. In the 120 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. At North Tincroft, in the 110 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. for copper; in the west end, in the same level, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. for copper. In the 100 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin and copper; in the 100 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. for copper. In the 90 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 35*l.* per fathom for copper; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. In the 80 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. for copper. At Palmer's, in the 100 fm. level west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. for copper. In the 90 fm. level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. for copper. In the 80 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom for copper. In the 36 fm. level, west of Stainsby's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, but poor. In the 110 fathom level, driving east from Cook's Kitchen, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the 100 fm. level, driving west of downright shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the winze sinking below the 90 the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 25*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the 80 fm. level, driving west on Grout's lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 50*l.* per fm. for copper; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 8 ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. for copper. In the 70 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. for copper.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—The operations at this mine are at present confined to sinking in the bottom of the adit on the north lode (under the bottom of the shaft marked in plan), by two men only; the chief reason for these operations is to ascertain the size and quality of the lode gone down in the bottom. We began close to the foot-wall, which is of course the south side; the lode underlaying north, we find it bad for sinking, and could not continue to do so with the present number of men, the water being plentiful. The lode is very large, from 15 to 18 feet—we intend to cut quite through it; what has been already seen, about 10 ft. wide, is composed of capel and white prian, which is very congenial for tin, and producing some of excellent quality, although not so plentiful as on the hill. I expect more tin on the north part, if it be so good as reported; but to continue sinking could not be done, except to a great disadvantage, if at all; the lode, however, is worthy of trial, and would be a good chance for remunerating, if there were no other places for trial in the sett, because by driving west the depth will increase, and will also approximate the granite, which is not far distant. I believe this lode is the Mine Park lode, in Tretoil, from which we had a good bunch of tin in the back of the adit—the depth was about 28 fms.; at one time the lode was worth 40*l.* per fathom, when tin was of less value than at present. There is already broken and spalled for the stamps from the south lode about 100 sacks of work, which is a fair trial; and if our stamps were erected at the shallow depth that this was raised from (not more than 10 or 12 feet from the surface), we should nearly pay cost. Taking into consideration the work that has already been done by former adventurers in driving this adit and sinking three shafts on it, and the present prospect of cutting another large lode at an increased depth, it may justly be said, that there is not such a speculation in this county, neither do I know of any such.

TRELAWNY.—In the 82 end, north of Phillips's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 9*l.* per fm.; this level has been driven, south of ditto, to within 14 fms. of the southern boundary, in hard and rather unproductive ground; and having a winze sunk from the level above within 3 fms. of the present end, we consider it better to stope down this ground, than continue the driving the level. In the 62 north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking under this level the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 9*l.* per fm. At Trelawny's shaft, in the 92 we are breaking through the wall of the orey part of the lode, which is producing good work, and has a promising appearance. In the 82 north the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm.; in the same level south the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fathom. In the 72 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm. At the north mine, in the back of the 68, north of Trehane, we are rising against a winze in the bottom of the 55; the lode is at present poor. In the 50, south of Smith's, we are stoping down a piece of ground to make the level good, where the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. We are progressing with the engine and pit-work, and shall get her to work as soon as possible. We are happy to say the mine presents, on the whole, a favourable appearance.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—In the 100 fathom level, west of Garden's shaft on Christoe's lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, not much ore. In the 90 fm. level, west of ditto, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm. In the stopes above the 90, east of Harris's winze, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm. In the 80 fm. level, west of cross-cut, on north part, the lode is 15 in. wide, with stones of ore. In the 70 fm. level, west of Garden's, the lode is 20 in. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the stopes above the 70, east of Stevens's winze, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; in the stopes west of Stevens's winze the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. The 52 cross-cut, north of engine-shaft, on Parent lode, is driving to cut the north part of the lode. In the 40 fm. level, east of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. In the 40 fm. level, east of cross-cut south of Parent engine-shaft, on Middle lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore; in the 40 fm. level, west of ditto, the lode is 15 in. wide, with stones of ore. In the adit, east of Nicholson's shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.

TRESAVEAN.—In the 300 fm. level, east of the old east shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 248 fm. level, west of the old sump shaft, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 75 fm. level, driving west of the old east shaft, on the north lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 15 fm. level, driving west of Caddy's shaft, the lode is small and unproductive. All other parts of the mine, including the tribute pitches, are much the same as they were two months ago.

TRETHELLAN.—The 100 fm. level is driven east on the south lode about 9 fms.; the lode in this end is 2 feet wide, composed of ore, jack, and spar, looking promising. We have driven a cross-cut south in the 45 fm. level, and cut Magar's lode, and have extended west on or about 5 fathoms, which is 2½ ft. wide, with good stones of ore; east on this is much the same. From the pitches we expect to raise for the next two months about 120 tons.

WARLEGGAN CONSOLS.—The 13 fathom level cross-cut is extended south of engine-shaft about 9 fms. In the past month we have driven through several very promising branches of lode, and in the present end we have cut a lode about 18 in. wide, composed of peach and spar, which has also a promising appearance. The ground about this lode is very favourable, being soft elvan and granite. We are continuing this cross-cut southward to cut through the several lodes in this part of the mine—set at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. In the south part of the mine, on the south lodes, we have cleared 20 fms. of adit, in which the lode produces good tinstuff. We shall not be long before we set the stamps to work.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—We have not taken down the lode in either the level or winze on Wheal Jewel lode in the past week. The 57 fm. level, east of Hodge's cross-course, on Tolcarn tin lode, is worth 20*l.* per fm. In the past week we intersected Tolcarn tin lode in the 57 fm. level, west of ditto cross-course; it is worth 15*l.* per fm. The winze in the 30 fm. level, west of Quarry shaft, on the same lode, is worth 10*l.* per fm. In the shallow adit level, west of Tregoning's shaft on the same lode, the lode is worth 9*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 12 fm. level, west of Pryor's winze, on the same lode, are worth 13*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the same level, on the same lode, east of Tregoning's shaft, are worth 27*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the same level, west of Tregoning's winze, are worth 25*l.* per fm. These stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—The shaftmen have now commenced to drive levels east and west from the engine-shaft, and I am glad to inform you the lode is increasing in size as we go in depth; the ground is favourable, and things are in a regular course of working. We intend sinking again as soon as the ends are in far enough for safety, and we have every encouragement for expecting a good and profitable mine.

WHEAL CREBOR.—*Aug.* 10.—In respect to the importance of seeing the south lode to the 24, east of the first cross-course, it has attracted my attention; but having expected some one here to inspect, I thought it better to wait the result of that inspection before making any alteration, as according to the old proverb, "two heads are better than one." This certainly is an important point. I should think, if the heave is not great, it will not be attended with much expense; it shall be done now I have your sanction, or request. We have commenced the two ends at Rundle shaft west—the 40 fm. and adit levels; in the 40, the men shot some holes to day on the north side of the end, according to my order, and discovered the main part of the lode. I think I named to you in a former report that it was my opinion that the main lode is not in either of the west ends—this has proved to be the case in the 40. There is a kindly lode in the end, with small branches of rich ore, but I do not expect to find rich lodes in any of the ends. I shall put two men and two strong boys into each of these ends on Monday, and take two men out of the 24 end west, and add two boys with them to drive through the cross-course, which will make four in each end, and one man and one boy in the 12 end. I discovered an orey kindly lode to the north of one of the pitches in the 24, going east towards Cock shaft, which may be cut in 6 or 8 ft. driving. I should like to open it, as it appears a promising lode—I think it is probable this lode is not seen going east in that level; one man and a boy might cut it by the end of this month. By putting strong youths with men in such ground as at Crebor, we can try more places in the same space of time, and with less expense, than having all men. I have let another pitch in the 20 at Gill's shaft to-day—this makes five pitches, worked by 14 men; it is a great chance that some of these pitches make some discoveries worth while in time. The tributers are sending up some fair piles of work.

— *August* 14.—In giving you my weekly report, I beg to state that the 40 end, west of Rundle shaft, was commenced driving last Saturday; the lode, as I anticipated, was to the north of the end, it is quite as kindly as I expected to find it, about 14 in. wide, producing good stones of rich ore, at present disordered, being mixed with killas.—I believe we shall not drive far before a change for the better takes place. At the deep adit I have also let a cross-cut to drive south from the present end, as it appears the main lode is south of the end. I have stopped the 24 end on the south lode, and put the men to drive through the first cross-course, to see the character of the lode to the east of the same, as the lode has not been seen east under the 12 fm. level. The lode in the 12 fm. end is about 14 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. The tribute pitches in general are looking tolerably well; I have 16 persons working on tribute, most of whom will earn wages; four of them engaged on tribute this week, and only now commenced; I cannot speak of the results. The others will raise good piles of ore, considering the shortness of time, and an old mine. The crusher and stamps are under repairs, and with the floors will be put in order, so as to commence dressing the ore in a fortnight. The engine, pitwork, drawing machine, &c., are in good working order, and other things necessary are progressing as favourably as time and circumstances will permit.

WHEAL GOLDEN.—*Aug.* 5.—At the engine-shaft, in the 70 fathom level north, the lode is 2 ft. wide; ditto south, 2 ft. 3 in.—both producing about 15 cwts. per fathom. In the intermediate level, north of Thomas's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, but poor; in the same level south it is rather better. We set on Saturday last 13 pitches on tribute, varying from 4*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* per ton. We shall fork the water of the East Wheal Golden shaft to-morrow, when it shall be carefully inspected and reported on. We shall sell on Saturday 64 tons of ore.

— *Aug.* 10.—Lead ores sold at Wheal Golden Mine:—To Combmartin Smelting Company, 64 tons, at 12*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, 811*l.* 4*s.*; monthly cost, 319*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*: balance in favour of the mine, 491*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

WHEAL HAMLYN.—Our present workings are on a caunter lode, 30 feet wide, and very soft for working; it is composed of sugar-spar, flookan, peach, gossan, and a large quantity of greens or copperas, with malleable or native copper. We have discovered this enormous lode 16 fms. below the surface; there is an adit driven towards the shaft, and has let down the water from the lode, so as to sink the shaft as deep as the adit. I propose to drive the adit level to the shaft, which will come in 6 ft. below, and give ventilation for air, which will be very convenient for sinking the shaft under the adit level, especially as we have pumps and a powerful water-wheel erected. When I take a view of this large lode, mineralised all through, and tinctured with the vapours arising from a large mass of copper ore, I have no question but that it will prove to be a very lasting and profitable mine.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—We have taken down a part of our silver lode in the north adit end, where we have a good branch of silver in the bottom of the level, holding about 6 in. from the bottom; broken one bag of rich ore, also a bagful from the stopes in the back of the same level—good saving work. We have commenced a cross-cut at Wheal David shaft to cut the copper lode in the adit level; we have about 4 ft. to drive, which will be accomplished this week. We are also clearing the adit west of Malachi's shaft; cleared about 40 fms. The ground has required timber so far; but there will be no more required for a great many fathoms from present appearances. We have commenced clearing Vivian's shaft; cleared about 3 fathoms. We are driving the 5 fm. level at Pengelly's cross-cut on the course of a very promising lode, about 4 ft. wide, composed of a beautiful blue flookan and gossan. Last week, we sold a parcel of silver ore to the Tamar Smelting Works—*viz.*: 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 15 lbs., amounting to 52*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The silver lode is much improved.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft has not been sunk since last report, the men having been employed in cutting ground for cistern, bearer holes, &c., in the 60 fm. level, for fixing the lift. The lode in the 60 fm. level north is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm.; in the same level south the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level south is 2 ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm. The 40 fm. level is suspended, and the men are put to sink a winze under this level for ventilation; the lode in the winze sinking under this level is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom. The 30 fm. level, south of this shaft, is suspended. The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of the boundary, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 60 fm. level, south of Barrett's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in Barrett's shaft sinking under this level is 4 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are usually productive. In conclusion, I beg to say that our prospects continue good.

WHEAL TRESCOLL.—I have much pleasure in stating that the lodes are still improving, both east and west, and rather better in the western end at the bottom. The lodes are a great deal better and larger going down, and we must begin to sink to the 30 as quick as possible, as we think the mine will greatly improve in depth. One of our principal adventurers is here on the mine—Mr. Batt; he is quite satisfied, and found it more productive than he expected. Our large stamps' wheel will be completed this week, and we shall lose no time in getting the stamps to work; we are working extra time about it. I am also happy to state, that the tin is coming faster from underground than the dressers can keep off with the convenience we have at present. We shall take to market, on Friday week, the largest parcel of tin we ever did at one time, and we hope in future to regularly increase. The south cross-cut, I am happy to say, is setting in fair ground, and I hope by my next report we shall cut a fresh course of tin in this level.

WHEAL VINCENT.—We are still progressing with the costeaning, and have cut the north lode in four places during the week, which is about 40 fms. further east, very regular, and has a very favourable appearance—still carrying soft ground on each side. We are also sinking a shaft to meet this lode, about 6 fms. deep, which we hope to cut in two or three days. Our water is still, in consequence of the dry weather, and the streamers probing the water.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Capt. Curry:—

Pozo Ancho, Aug. 3.—It gives me much pleasure in being able to state to you that our prospects here continue to improve. Wilson's shaft has been sunk to and communicated with the 45, and have laid open a fine profitable lode for a great many fms. in depth. In the last 4 or 5 fms. sinking of this shaft the north and south lodes are found closely approximating, though not entirely forming, a junction. The men of old carried on the 45 fm. level on the former, leaving the latter unwrought. We find this lode very productive, and apparently in whole ground, for a considerable length and height. We shall now proceed to open a plat at the bottom of this shaft, preparatory to sinking below the 45, and from which we expect to raise a nice parcel of lead. St. Juan shaft has been communicated with the 31 fm. level, a plat cut, and about 9 ft. sunk below this level, ground favourable; present price 64*s.* per fm.—this shaft is not on the lode. Shaw's shaft is now 2½ fathoms below the 31 fm. level; the lode here is about 2 ft. wide, with occasional bunches of lead but not worth saving to dress—price 6*l.* per fm., and ¼ real per arroba for the lead. We have commenced driving the 31 fm. level east on the course of the lode, which is now about 3 fms. east of Shaw's shaft; here the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a small leader of lead, but not rich—price for driving, 5*l.* per fm., and ¼ real per arroba for the lead. The 45 fm. level east has been driven about 2½ fms.; the lode in this level did not meet our expectations altogether, the last taking down produced about 2 tons per fm., leaving a beautiful lode in the bottom of the level, but the forebreast not looking so good as when commenced on—present price, 4*l.* per fm., and ¼ real per arroba for lead. I am happy in being able to state to you that our tribute department is looking exceedingly well; we have now seven partnerships, or 26 men, on tribute, on an average of 1½ reals per arroba, or 31*s.* 7*d.* per ton, less ¼ real per arroba for dressing, leaving clear 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton to the tributer. We find our raisings for July to be 90 tons, which has exceeded our calculations 10 tons; we may expect to raise the like quantity for the present month. Two of our Englishmen are employed forming a winze over San Antonio winze, for the purpose of fixing our apparatus here for dropping the pumps, &c.; and two others are employed in preparing the level for lowering the rods from St. Gaspar winze. The pitwork has been altered in the latter winze, and every preparation is being made, with all possible haste, to reach the bottom of the mine. We have erected the second whim during the past month, and we expect to have the third at work in the course of the present month, we shall then be in a favourable position to clear the mine of rubbish, and more fully develope the different points under consideration. There are still a great many things to be done at surface, such as enlarging our dressing-floors, making roads, building store-houses, &c., which are progressing satisfactorily.

Account of Stock to 3rd August, 1850.

July 27.—To stock at Linares	*Tons*	122¾	
Aug. 3.—Weighed in this week		13¾	—136½
Sent for shipment			115½
Remaining in stock			23
At Seville, 12½; Malaga, 33			154½
Total in stock			178½

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Guanaxuato, July 8.—MINE OF RAYAS.—The lowest level of the mine, containing little or no ore worth extracting, except in some small pillars worked by buscones, which will be quite exhausted before the water reaches them, I am gradually cutting off the serious expense of the general drainage, by reducing the number of malacates, or horse whims, at the principal shaft, thereby allowing the water in this exhausted portion of the mine; but, at the same time, will keep it out of the productive working of San Miguel, by continuing the usual drainage at the other two shafts; thus, this expense has been already reduced by $1100 to $1200 weekly, and will be further curtailed in a few days by nearly a like amount, without in any way diminishing our returns from the mine, or infringing the well-defined conditions and obligations of our contract. The reduction of contingent expenses has been, and will be, proportionate to this more limited drainage.

MINE OF ALDAMA.—The shaft not having cut the vein as was anticipated, owing to the subsequent additional perpendicular dip of the latter, I have stopped its further sinking for the present, with a view to expedite the examination of the vein, which can be at once proceeded with by means of the cross-cut of San Diego, about 10 varas above the level reached by the shaft. In the cross-cut above Santo Toribio, we have reached the upper wall of the vein in poor ore, but having a thickness of nearly 30 varas to cut through, it is fair to expect better results as we proceed further through the primitive ground.

MINE OF PROMONTORIO.—The general character of the workings, especially San Feliciano, has improved materially, and the sales by buscones increased in proportion; but, this point, unfortunately, communicated with an equally good one in Rayas, and the assistance from it is, therefore, at an end. We are, however, looking for the ore in the vicinity, and with fair prospects of success.

MINE OF JESUS MARIA Y JOSE.—It has again been necessary to stop the sinking of the shaft, to timber the soft ground lately passed through, and which has caused a fatal accident to one of the workmen.—J. N. SHOOLBRED.

Report on the State of the Workings in the Mines of Rayas, Aldana, Prom ontorio, and Jesus Maria.

RAYAS.—*Buscones.*—In the sales of buscones there have been a slight improvement owing, in part, to their having obtained access to some pillars in San Simon, and in part to the increased demand for ore, but no discovery likely to produce durable results has been made, nor is there any immediate probability thereof.

Frente de Santo Toribio.—This work has advanced 6·72 varas, in poor and hard vein. As the vein has continued poor for some distance in the direction of the level, it has been turned towards the lower wall of the vein, in order to leave no portion of the same untried.

Frente de San Diego.—This work advanced 2·90 varas up to the 15th of the month; and as the vein continued poor, and presenting no prospect of proximate remuneration, the work was suspended.

Crucero al Bajo de San Diego, was commenced on the 15th of the month, in the level of Santo Toribio; in the intermediate space between the cross-cut of Santo Toribio and the present end of that level, 1·62 varas have been driven.

Workings in Ore.—In the contra cielo and frente of La Purissima there has been a slight improvement in the ore, and the same remark may apply to the pozo of San Diego and frente of Santa Isabel, where the ore has become somewhat more constant. In San Crecencio and San Cristobal the ore is not inclined to make downwards; and it is only in the most advanced point of these workings to the north-west, called Villa Seca, that there has been latterly a moderate improvement, this work having produced a little very rich ore. The average number of barmen is about the same as last month, and the produce of dressed ore remitted to the haciendas is 3250 cargas.

ALDANA.—The shaft has been sunk in four weeks 9·67 varas—making the entire depth 175·06 varas, and has not yet reached the vein, for the reasons mentioned in last month's report. The cross-cut of Santo Toribio, beginning in the level of the same name, 20 varas north-west from the shaft, has in four weeks advanced 10·08 varas within the vein, which has presented itself thus far poor, but not entirely destitute of ore. The cross-cut from the bottom of the the shaft has advanced 7·13 varas, and has barely commenced entering the vein—the upper wall thereof being quite perpendicular; but this may be accidental and peculiar only to this locality. This cross-cut and "despacho" is called San Diego. The short distance cut into the vein shows no ore.

PROMONTORIO.—The level of Santa Catalina has advanced in the new direction, mentioned last month, 8·38 varas, without any change in the vein; this work is now near the south-east boundary of the rights of the mine, and entering unoccupied ground. San Feliciano has advanced 4·20 varas, with a considerable improvement in the ore. The sales of buscones' ore, which have in the last month materially improved, have been mainly increased by the ore derived from this point. There has been also a rather marked improvement in another point worked by a buscone; but this cannot last, from want of space to work on.

JESUS MARIA.—The shaft of this mine has been sunk in three weeks 12·50 varas—making its entire depth 90·69 varas. The work of sinking is again suspended to timber another portion of the shaft, which has in the last week caused a fatal accident. This will cause a delay of two weeks.—SAMUEL PAUL PARKMAN.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held at the offices, Austin-friars, on Wednesday, the 14th inst.,

C. H. Ellis, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following report of the directors was submitted:—

Since the meeting in Feb. last the cargo of the *Sion*, 468 tons, has been sold at Swansea. The ores average 31½ per cent. of copper, and realised 24*l.* 11s. per ton, leaving a profit of 3772*l.* The *Cuba* was loading a cargo of copper ore at the date of the last advices, 29th May, and would ship about 450 tons, which is expected to be of good quality. She would likewise take about 40 tons of silver leavings of small value, and may be expected to arrive at Swansea about October next. Freight continued low at Valparaiso, and the directors do not intend chartering any other vessel on this side for the present.

The quantity of copper ore raised at the company's mines during the last six months, ending 30th April, has been 388 tons, which, although small, is reported to be of a superior quality; and this is fully borne out by the produce of the last cargo—31½ per cent. The stock of copper ores lying in the valley of Copiopo, on the 30th April, was 1766 tons. The reports from the new copper mines of La Compania, and La Reyna, are very encouraging, and they will, it is hoped, ere long, prove valuable. With respect to the silver mines in which the company are interested, it is our manager's opinion that only time and perseverance are required to develope the riches of this important mineral. In January last our manager wrote that he had purchased 15 barras in three different mines in which the company were already interested, for the sum of 8860*l.* (1612*l.*), subject, however, to the approval of the directors—viz., 5 barras in the Mercedita, 6 in the Carmen Alto, and 6 in the Colorado; at the same time, the manager stated that these mines were increasing in value daily, and would eventually prove valuable undertakings. In April the directors replied that, placing, as they did, very great confidence in the judgment and discretion of their manager, they agreed to accept the 15 additional barras, and they fully hope the expectations entertained of them will be realised.

The total expenditure of these mines, including the purchase money of 3500*l.*, has been, to 31st March last, about 10,700*l.*, whilst the proceeds of the plata pina, shipped to England, and sold in Copiapo, has been about 7300*l.*, and a further remittance in silver is shortly expected. The expenditure in the gold mines (including the purchase money of 360*l.*) in which the company are interested amounted, on the 31st of March last, to about 3000*l.*, and the only return from these mines, at present, has been 1 ingot of gold, which realised 21*l.* The directors have desired their manager not to continue the working of these mines, unless the produce covers the expenditure, or that there are strong grounds for expecting them to yield a profit within a short period. The company's estates are looking well, notwithstanding the continued scarcity of water, and the manager expects, with the hay, barley, and straw, to have sufficient provender for the winter.

The directors have great satisfaction in being able to state that their manager expected shortly to be able to commence working the copper mines which he had denounced on the new road, from the Tres Puntas to the Port of Flamenco: and, although he had not yet obtained the entire Government grant for the use of the road and the right of pasture, permission had been given to ship the copper ore from that port.

The cash statement and balance-sheet of the company's affairs, to 30th June last, verified by the auditors, lies in the office for the inspection of the shareholders. The balance of net profit, it will be observed, realised by the company is 4145*l.* 16s. 7d., out of which it is proposed to pay a dividend of 8s. per share, free of income-tax, payable on or after the 14th of October next. In conclusion, the directors have much satisfaction in stating that they consider great credit to be due to Captain Waters, assisted by Mr. Grellet, and others on the establishment, for their zeal and attention in furthering the interests of the company.

The report was ordered to be received and entered upon the minutes, and after Mr. Ellis (who went out of the direction by rotation) had been re-elected, and Mr. Skinner had been re-elected auditor, the thanks of the meeting were most cordially voted to the directors, for their general management of the affairs of the company.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY—(South Australia).

The first ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the offices, St. Helen's-place, on Monday, the 12th inst.

George Edmund Hodgkinson, Esq., in the chair.

The circular convening the meeting, and the directors' attendances, having been read, Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) read the report, of which the following are extracts:—

The directors' report is an able document, and presents, in an elaborate compilation from the official despatches, a comprehensive view of the company's property, the nature of the works carried on, and the prosperous results which apparently may fairly be anticipated. In commencing their report, the directors "beg to congratulate the shareholders on the progress which has been made in the company's operations in the comparatively short space of time which has elapsed since its formation. In a circular issued to the proprietors on the 31st August, 1849, they were informed of the complete registration of the company, under the provisions of the 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 110, on the 2d of July previous, and that, owing to the time necessarily occupied in effecting that object, the directors did not consider it expedient to convene a general meeting that year, but they accompanied this announcement with a brief statement of their proceedings, and the affairs of the company, up to that date. It may, however, be satisfactory to the shareholders now to learn more in detail the nature and results of the operations on the Worthing property, carried on by the promoters, as well as those conducted under the present company, by which they will be enabled to form their own judgment of its value, and of the prospects of ultimate success. The tract of land known by the name of Worthing, was originally about 800 acres in extent, but to which a section of 80 acres has been added during the past year: it is situated about 16 miles south of the city of Adelaide, on the sea coast, with a natural creek, at the entrance of which craft can load, and is only six miles from Glenelg, where vessels of large burden discharge their cargoes;—which, joined to other local advantages, render the situation favourable in many points of view. Good copper ores having been found on the property, the proprietors were induced to send samples to England, and in 1847 a private association of 10 individuals was formed, who subscribed 1000*l.*, for the purpose of proving the mines, with the option of purchasing two-thirds of the property, the proprietors stipulating for a reservation of the remaining third. A mining captain and five working miners were accordingly sent out, and the result was that within 12 months after their arrival in Australia sufficient proofs were obtained of the existence of large and well-defined copper lodes in the property."

The reports themselves being regularly published in the *Mining Journal* as they arrive, renders it unnecessary for us to follow the detailed narrative here; on which the directors remark:—"We consider it unnecessary to make any comments on the above extracts of the reports of experienced practical miners; but these reports have impressed the board with confident anticipations of important and valuable results, when the operations are carried to a greater depth, which the agents will be enabled to accomplish with the pumping and other machinery they now possess, and which, as already stated, had arrived, and is probably, by this time, in full operation; and the shareholders will, no doubt, coincide in these views. The directors are by no means anxious to extend operations at present; but they think it right to apprise the shareholders of the steps they have taken, by which the chances of success are greatly increased, without any material addition to the pecuniary risk. In a report from Captain John Phillips, dated the 17th December, 1849, he states that there are several mines in the colony which he would recommend to be worked at a royalty, and the local committee of management, under date 16th January, 1850, brought under the notice of the board the fact that from time to time valuable mineral sections were being offered at the Government sales; and they pressed upon the attention of the directors the propriety of placing a sum of money at their disposal, for making such purchases as might appear advantageous. Under these circumstances, and considering that such propositions were legitimately among the contemplated objects of the company, according to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the directors have authorised the colonial committee to draw upon them to a limited extent, for the purpose of working such mines on royalty on the company's account, as, acting under the best advice they can procure, they deem likely to yield satisfactory results; and also for the purpose of purchasing on the company's behalf such section or sections as recommended by Captains John Phillips and John Richards jointly, after their minute investigation of the mineralogical indications,—such report to be immediately remitted to the board.

"Every one is more or less cognisant of the late discoveries of mineral riches in the colony of South Australia; but it may be interesting to the shareholders to learn more precisely the extent and the value of these acquisitions. According to the parliamentary returns, the total importations of copper ore from all the British settlements in Australia in 1843, 1844, and 1845, were respectively 42, 134, and 1110 tons; but in the subsequent years the importations from South Australia alone have been—in 1846, 3303 tons; 1847, 5511 tons; 1848, 7784 tons; 1849, 13,753 tons. Exhibiting a very rapid and important increase, and which would have been still greater, but that the principal portion of the ores of the Burra Burra Company are now smelted in the colony, and exported direct to India and China; while, at the same time, the following table, based upon the public sales at Swansea during the nine months ending the 30th June last, will show that the average produce or richness of this ore is considerably above that of the ores of any other country, except those of Chili—a fact, however, which is more than counterbalanced by the actually higher price obtained for the Australian, being 18s. 2d. per ton of ore: in addition to which the comparative estimate of the value of the ore to make a ton of copper, proves strongly the preference given to the Australian copper over all the others:—

"Comparative table of the average produce, and price per ton of 21 cwts., and the estimated value of ore to make a ton of copper, of the copper ores of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the principal foreign countries from which copper ores are imported:—

Countries.	Av. Produce.	Av. Price	Av. Price of ore to make a ton of copper.	Quantity of ore.*
Cornwall & Devon	8·231	£5 8 10	£69 18 10	113,796
Wales	10·106	7 7 0	77 3 6	44
Ireland	9·675	7 9 3	76 9 10	7,818
Australia	28·587	25 5 7	88 9 6	3,378
Cuba	18·778	14 11 0	76 7 9	16,817
Chili	29·950	24 7 5	80 16 7	874

* The quantity of ore, in 21 cwts., upon which the calculation is based.

"It may also be stated that the Chili ores sold at the public ticketings at Swansea (upon which the above calculations are based) are entirely those of the Copiapo Mines, which are much above the average of the total importations from that country; so that if a comparison be made between the average produce of the richest mine in Chili and in South Australia, the result would be—Copiapo, 29·950 per cent.; Burra Burra, 32·508 per cent., or a difference in favour of the latter of 2·558 per cent.

"The foregoing remarks apply only to the probabilities of the Worthing property being highly metalliferous, but a glance at the map will convince the shareholders of its very advantageous position in other points of view. Situated on the sea coast, and within an easy distance of the rising and flourishing capital of South Australia, with every facility of access by land and water, the land itself must annually become of greater value, and ultimately, perhaps, itself become the scene of bustle and activity. The colony of South Australia was first trodden by a small party of British colonists only in 1836, and certainly not established for two years after."

[An exceedingly interesting table is here given, showing the astonishingly rapid increase of the commercial transactions of the colony from 1839, and which, had we space, we should present entire—we can, however, only quote the following particulars:]

Progress of South Australia in the Nine Years from 1840 to 1848.

	Minerals exported.		Revenue.	Expenditure.
1840	*Tons* —	£ —	£ 176,097	£ 171,431
1841	not stated	390	90,851	92,297
1842	—	—	79,471	84,532
1843	20	128	31,642	29,843
1844	442	6,437	33,941	31,713
1845	1,158	19,019	51,183	48,651
1846	6,609	142,231	48,018	49,389
1847	9,301	874,017	67,028	66,800
1848	17,006	320,694	82,912	80,129
Totals	34,536	£662,456	£661,143	£654,785

"Impressed, therefore, with the belief that the company's property is so situated as to render it capable of important results, the directors have instructed the local committee of their aversion to letting the surface land for any lengthened period—for longer terms, indeed, than from year to year; because they are of opinion that ere long the circumstances alluded to will enable them to effect arrangements of a much more favourable nature. The directors have also made them aware of their anxiety to encourage in every way the erection of houses, and, if possible, the formation of a township, suggesting that allotments should be offered for that purpose, and promising every legitimate and reasonable support and patronage to any *bonâ fide* scheme for commencing and carrying out these objects. The local committee have also been requested to seriously consider the subject, and to furnish the board with their opinions thereon, and perhaps recommend some defined plan for their adoption.

"The local committee have let the surface land temporarily at 4*l.* 4s. per month, which the directors have confirmed, but at the same time have requested a special report on the land of the company, as to its capabilities for agricultural operations, &c. The cottages erected also yield a rent to the company at the rate of 15 per cent. on the outlay. The balance-sheet laid before the shareholders will show the financial position of the company at the 29th June. It will be remembered that the directors intimated, in their circular of the 31st August, 1849, that they had directed the agents in the colony to limit their expenditure within 200*l.* per month, until the final course of operations was determined upon. In one of their late letters the colonial committee press upon the attention of the board the desirableness of giving them further credits for carrying on the operations; and the directors consider that the time has arrived when such a step is necessary for the proper development of the mines. The directors are desirous of avoiding to make calls on the shareholders as long as it is not prejudicial to the interests of the company, and they have much pleasure in announcing that they do not require to make a call immediately, owing to the liberality of the vendors of the Worthing property, who have volunteered to postpone the payment of the balance of the purchase money for a considerably longer time. The directors anticipate that the company's present resources will enable them to meet the expenditure for the remainder of this year.

"The deeds of conveyance of the Worthing property having been duly registered in the colony, were received on the 15th June, and now lie on the table. The promoters have given a formal discharge of all their claims on the company, as suggested by the auditors. The shareholders are aware that according to the deed of settlement neither the directors nor the colonial committee are to receive any remuneration for their services until a dividend, or dividends, amounting in the whole to 5 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, has been declared; but the meeting will have to fix the remuneration of the present auditors for the past year. According to the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, George Edmund Hodgkinson, Esq., and Richard Hallett, jun., Esq., retire from the office of directors, but, being eligible, they offer themselves, and are recommended, for re-election."

Balance Sheet of the Worthing Mining Company, at 29th June, 1850.

Dr.—Stock account, mining land—purchase of 800 acres	£8000 0 0		
Interest on balance (4000*l.*) from 23d Aug., 1849, to 29th June, 1850	169 17 3		
Purchase of section 569, 80 acres	78 12 0	£8248 9 3	
Machinery and mining implements		1438 5 11	
Buildings in the colony		134 17 0	
Stores in hand in the colony		255 10 7	
Office furniture		41 10 6	
Instalments payable on shares		672 0 0	
Mine working account to 31st January, 1850	£500 18 10		
Miners' wages paid in London	53 0 0		
Miners' expenses and passage money	36 6 3		
Incidental expenses in colony, &c.	55 10 3	645 15 4	
Freight and insurance		313 1 6	
Preliminary expenses, and expenses of forming company, including 959*l.* 9s. 1d. expended by the promoters in developing the property		1277 1 5	
Office and sundry expenses in London		257 17 1	
Cash in hands of secretary and bankers		891 19 8	
Total		£14,176 8 3	
Cr.—Shareholders' Stock,* first instalment on 5000 shares		£10,000 0 0	
Transfer fees, 2*l.* 18s.; rent received in the colony, 3*l.* 13s.		6 11 0	
Alfred Hallett, balance of purchase-money of 800 acres of land, with interest at 5 per cent. to this date, from 23d August, 1849		4,169 17 3	
Total		£14,176 8 3	

* The stock of the company consists of 10,000 shares, of which the directors have issued 5000 shares as above, and the 3000 free shares; and 2000 shares are reserved for future issue among the shareholders.

The auditors, in approving of this balance-sheet and cash account, report that they are unable to vouch for the purchase of and part payment for the mining land of the company, the deeds relating thereto not having been before them: nor have the promoters yet given a discharge to the company for the amount paid them.

Cash Account, from 2d of July, 1849, to 29th June, 1850.

RECEIPTS.		
Deposit of 2*l.* per share on 4664 shares	£9328 0 0	
Balance of promoters' account	13 8 1	
Rent received in the colony	3 13 0	
Ditto from Keswick Mining Company	3 2 0	
Transfer fees, 2*l.* 18s.: interest received, 1*l.* 10s. 8d.	4 8 8	
Total	£9352 11 9	
EXPENDITURE.		
Paid purchase of Worthing estate, 800 acres	£4000 0 0	
Purchase of section 569, 80 acres	78 12 0	
Cottages, &c., in the colony	134 17 0	
Paid to promoters for preliminary expenses	1290 9 5	
Steam-engine, water-wheels, and mining implements	1683 2 7	
Stores for mines	323 15 0	
Mine working account:—Wages, stores, &c.	500 18 1	
Miners' wages, office and incidental expenses	448 16 9	
Balance: Cash in hands of secretary and bankers	891 19 8	
Total	£9352 11 9	

Mr. Hodgkinson, in moving the adoption of the report, said he had but few remarks to make, as the report had been made voluminous, in order to afford the most useful and explanatory information in their power. He could assure the shareholders that every possible economy had been used—that the monthly expenditure had hitherto been, exclusive of buildings, &c, which were stock, limited to 200*l.*; but that the period had arrived when the strong recommendations of the local committee for increased funds, to do justice to the property, should be met. The principal lode (as Mr. Alfred Hallett, just arrived from the colony, informed the directors) was 1¾ mile long, and the continually improving appearances at Hodgkinson's shaft, and at the Middle Gully, each called for their whole force. The steam-engine, which had been purchased very cheaply, would probably be erected within a month or two from this time, and would drain the mine of any moderate quantity of water to a considerable depth. The proprietor of the property bearing in mind the advantage of graduating the expenditure of a new concern, had kindly offered to defer the payment of the second portion of the purchase money for a period, so that the board hope to avoid making any call this year, and that by the time such were needed they would, doubtless, have advice of the steam-engine being in full work. The deeds of conveyance of the property had been received from the colony, and were on the table. He had only to add, that if the shareholders desired any further information, the board would be happy to afford it now, and at all times. Mr. Alfred Hallett being in the room, was ready to afford any information desired. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. Charles Hancock, was carried unanimously.

It was then resolved, that the report and balance-sheet be printed and circulated among the shareholders; and that G. E. Hodgkinson and Richard Hallet, jun., Esqs., be re-elected directors of the company.—Cyrus Legg, Esq., was also elected an auditor for the ensuing year; and the remuneration to the auditors for their services for the past year was fixed at 20 guineas.

Mr. H. R. Wotton (a director) stated, that he had had many opportunities, both private and public, of learning the most authentic information of the mineral discoveries in Australia. He had also paid great attention to the analysis of the different ores found there; and he was particularly struck with the similarity of the ore from the lodes on the Worthing property to that raised from the Kapunda Mine. It was the yellow sulphuret of copper, and the matrix was a fine transparent spar, which was the most lasting description, while the lodes were also well-defined and very regular.

After some conversation, during which Mr. Alfred Hallett (just arrived from Adelaide) expressed his strong conviction of the ultimate success of the operations, a vote of thanks to the local committee and to the directors was passed, and the meeting separated, much pleased with the prospects of the undertaking.

BEDFORD UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The usual two monthly meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

W. A. Thomas, Esq., in the chair.

The manager's report, describing the present position and prospects of the company's property, was read to the meeting.—[This report appeared in last week's Journal under the heading "Mining Correspondence."]—The accounts of expenditure and receipts, showing a balance in favour of the mine of 683*l.* 1s. 8d., and an account of payments and receipts before the meeting on the 6th of November next, showing a balance of receipts over payments of 1614*l.* 8s. 11d.; and an estimate of assets and liabilities, showing a balance of assets over liabilities of 2166*l.* 16s. 7d., were laid before the meeting and passed. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared.

DYFNGWM LEAD MINING COMPANY.

At a special bi-monthly meeting of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, Old Jewry,—S. G. Hornidge, Esq., in the chair,—The following reports, from Capt. Hoskins, were read:—

August 9.—We have, during the past week, been engaged in taking down the stamps wheel, and have carried it up to the castle. We shall commence making the new wheel-pit on the north side of the river immediately. We have put in about 40 fms. of launders, and have about 20 fms. more to fix to complete the job. We have set a plat to cut, north of the lode, from bottom of Castle shaft, to nine men; they are to put down new lift of pumps, case and divide the shaft, put in footway, bearers, stays, rods, &c., for the sum of 23*l.* 10s.—a bargain. All the water and stuff is out of the shaft. We found the lode 6 ft. wide, with no south wall to be seen, consequently we cannot say what size the lode may be; however, we intend sinking on the north part of the lode, carrying most of the shaft in the clay-slate or killas, and to prove the quality of the lode we shall cut through it every 10 fms. as we go down. It is our intention at present, to sink on directly to a 40 fm. level, and extend our levels, both east and west, at a 20 fm. level, and so to a 40 fm. level. At the same time we intend driving the 32 fm. level both east and west of engine-shaft, in order to open good orey ground. We are now engaged in taking down the lode in the 32 fm. level west; it produces some good lead, but is still impregnated with blende and copper ore; however, we hope that after driving 4 or 5 fms. more on its course, to find it far more productive than at present—the lode is 2 feet wide. We are driving east in this level (32 fm.) on the flookan, and we fully expect from the appearance of the lode in the 32 fm. level to meet with some profitable ground before reaching the good shoot of lead ore gone down in the 22. We shall have about 16 fms. to drive before we get under Thomas's winze. A sudden change in the weather has enabled us to draw up the stuff from the 32 fm. level, crush some of our lead ore, and keep the mine completely drained. We trust, in the ensuing week, to be able to report more favourably relative to the dressing department.

August 12.—The development at this mine during the last two months has induced me to attend your bi-monthly meeting, in order that I may personally explain my report; give every explanation required, and take your instructions without loss of time for the future working. It affords me much pleasure in laying before you my report, to state that the works I recommended upon my appointment as manager have been completed, and that the results have answered my fullest expectations. The level driven west from engine-shaft, in the 32 fm. level, on the Delife lode, has reached the orey ground sooner than I expected, and the level driving east at shaft will, in a few fathoms more, reach the good orey ground gone down in the bottom of the 22 fm. level; I am, therefore, convinced in my own mind that we shall have as good results here as the proprietors of the adjoining mine had at the same depth. I most unhesitatingly advise you sinking the shaft, without any interruption, 20 fms. deeper, driving level at each 10 fms.; you will, by so doing, open ground that must make you large returns of lead. I have cleared the shaft at the castle to the depth of 10 fms., or nearly so, on the lode which connects itself with the Esgairgaled lode running through your sett. We are preparing to sink 10 fms. deeper. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the nature of the ground at the bottom of this shaft—I rely on this part of the mine yielding large returns of lead. I intend cross-cutting to the Esgargaled lode in a 40 fm. level. I calculate, as per annexed estimate, that 2000*l.* will enable me to open sufficient ground to raise large quantities of lead ore; it will take 14 months to expend this sum, during which period the monthly returns will be progressively increasing. All the machinery, buildings, &c., are in good repair.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have received the following report from Mr. Richard Hughes, the foreman on the mine:—

August 13.—In the 32 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, I am happy to inform you that it looks much better. The string of ore you saw before you left is looking better; it is about 4 in. wide, nearly solid, and black-jack hardly seen there. Richard Evans and partners are getting on with their bargain at the Castle shaft. They are dividing the shaft, and they are also getting on with the new wheel-pit, and now have plenty of water for drawing and dressing the ore, and both parties are getting on as well as they can. Everything else is about the same as when you left.

Captain Hoskins fully explained the plan on which he proposed to work the mine; the expense of carrying out the works he estimated at 2000*l.*, which would sink 20 fms. on the Delife lode, 11 fms. on the Castle, and drive 115 fms. on the Delife lode, and 40 fms. on the Castle lode, and include pumps, management, and all other expenses; it would occupy about 14 months—It was resolved, that the works proposed by Capt. Hoskins be carried out, and that he be authorised to work the mine upon that plan; to effect which, a call was made of 1s. per share, payable forthwith, and 1s. per share per month, payable the 10th of each month (commencing in September), until the estimated sum of 2000*l.* be expended, and that the net proceeds of the lead raised be appropriated for dividends.

[Since the meeting was held, Capt. Hoskins has received a letter from his son, informing him that the men in the eastern part of the 32 fm. level have cut the lode, 6 in. wide, very good lead; on the western side the lode is 2 ft. wide, and rich in lead 4 in. wide.]

COMBLAWN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, King-street, Cheapside, on Thursday, the 15th inst., when the balance-sheet was presented, including all costs in London to end of July, and at the mine to end of June, showing—Calls, 3189*l.* 10s.; liabilities, 713*l.* 14s. 10d. = 3902*l.* 4s. 10d.—Mine cost, 3599*l.* 15s. 1d.; assets, 3031*l.* 9s. 9d. = 3903*l.* 4s. 10d.: leaving balance against the mine, 410*l.* 5s. 1d.—A call of 2*l.* per share was made, and placed at the disposal of the finance committee, of which the first instalment of 10s. was called up, and made payable at the bankers immediately: 8½ shares, belonging to defaulting shareholders, were declared forfeited.—Captain Hosking was instructed to proceed to the mine, and report on the work done, and the quality of the lode in the 11 fm. level, below the adit, in the engine-shaft, of which a very favourable report had been received from Capt. Penaluna, whose last detail of operations are as follows:—

August 13.—In consequence of the castings not arriving in time, we did not complete fixing our sinking-lift until Saturday. After forking 3 fms. of water, we found the shaft to be again full of attle. Now we are in a regular course of working, I hope there will be no more delays until we reach the bottom. Yesterday I let 3 fms., to clear up and cut down, at 5*l.* 10s. per fm.—the takers to pay every expense, including whim, drawing, filling, and landing. The iron is all on the mine for the flat-rods to the lower shaft.

The finance committee were re-elected.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

The usual two-monthly meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

W. A. Thomas, Esq., in the chair.

The account of receipts and expenditure—showing a balance in favour of the mine, of 54*l.* 5s. 10d.; and an account of payments and receipts before the next meeting, to be held on the 30th Oct., showing a balance against the mine of 273*l.* 14s. 2d., were passed, to meet which a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, payable on or before the 29th August.

The following report, from Mr. J. H. Hitchins, was read:—

The following report is submitted with a view to make you acquainted with the various operations of the mine since the last meeting, and also to advise you correctly as to the progress and prospects thereof:—The bottom level (the 45) has been driven 6 fms. 1 ft. 7 inches—making in all, since its commencement, 9 fms. 4 ft. 4 in. east of Victor's winze, the lode having been, on an average, for most of the driving, about 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, mundic, and a small portion of ore; for the last 6 ft. driving, however, it has improved, showing a leader of ore, varying from 4 to 8 in. wide on the south part of the lode, with occasional stones of ore throughout, justifying our expectations that as we proceed eastward the lode will be found equally productive as it proved in the level above; indeed, from the present very kindly general appearance of the lode in this level, a regular course of ore may be looked forward to being realised every fathom that is driven. Upon reference to the setting paper, it will be seen that the ground is somewhat too hard to admit of such rapidly satisfactory progress as we desire. The 35 fm. level has been extended eastward 6 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., 5 fathoms of which have produced, on an average, at least 3 tons of rich ore per fathom; in driving the last fathom, however, a small branch of spar has been intersected, which had the effect of not only disordering, but also temporarily impoverishing the lode; no doubt exists that before long the level will be again in more settled and congenial ground, and the present contracted bunch of ore will enlarge, and equal its former production; the lode, before it was intersected by the branch of spar alluded to, was fully equal to 5 tons of rich ore per fm.—the progress of this level also has been impeded by the hardness of the ground; in this level there is a cross-cut drivage in operation for intersecting the south lode, which has been driven since the last meeting 3 fms. 4 ft. 2 in.—making, in all, 14 fms. 0 ft. 3 in. towards the accomplishment of its important object. There may be yet some 6 or 8 fms. more to drive to reach the lode; depending, however, upon the circumstances of the course, and declination thereof. The ground throughout the drivage has proved harder than was anticipated; for the last 4 fms. it has been highly mineralised, being impregnated with yellow copper ore, allowing of no doubt whatever that very valuable ore ground will be realised in the results of the further development of the mine. The winze east of Victor's winze, now sinking from the 35 fm. level, is down 2 fms. 4 ft. 3 in., and shows a lode of a very promising description, being 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which, it is pleasing to state, is good saving work; this is besides a very important fact, as it has reference to the prospects of the bottom level, which is yet 15 fms. behind the said winze. The rise in the 35 fathom level, now about 2 fms. above the back, has turned out, and continues to turn out, 3 tons of rich ore per fathom, and to prove whether this ore ground holds up to the next level above (the 20), there is driving a cross-cut at that level, which also, when in communication, as intended with the rise from the 35 fm. level below, will be of considerable importance as a means of ventilation to the workings generally of the mine. The shaft on the south lode, and known as Hitchins's shaft, is sinking by a fully competent force of nine men, and progressing satisfactorily, being about 8 fms. 3 ft. below the 20 fm. level: the lode in the shaft averages about 2½ ft. wide, and is composed at present for the most part of gossan and spar, with a little yellow and grey ore in places, and also occasionally produces stones of carbonate of copper; the ground in the shaft is not quite so easy at present as it has been, but it is hoped that about 3 fms per month will be feasible, and that it will be completed to the 35 fm. level about three months from this time; this south lode, there cannot be a doubt, will prove a highly productive one, judging from its very superior character, as shown at all points where laid open, both in the 20 fm. level and the shaft. There was sampled on the 26th of last month a parcel of rich copper ore, computed 50 tons, producing 17½ per cent., which probably will realise about 650*l.* There will be also ready in another fortnight about 1½ ton of tin ore; and from the present prospects of the 45 fm. level, the winze and the rise, together with the anticipated improvement in the 35 fm. level, we expect to have ready in a few months time another desirable parcel of copper ore for sampling. In conclusion, the adventurers may safely congratulate themselves on the present good prospects of the mine, which it is again, and with more confidence than ever asserted, cannot fail to prove a lasting and valuable one.

LEVANT MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on the 13th inst., a statement of accounts was presented, showing—Balance due to adventurers from last account to the end of April, 948*l.* 0s. 10d.; tin sold, 2944*l.* 14s. 7d.; copper, 2329*l.* 17s. 8d.; tin leavings, 140*l.* 2s.; carriage and charges on copper ore, 132*l.* 0s. 1d.; carriage of tin ore, 10*l.* 12s. 9d.; sundries, 11*l.* 11s. 9d.—6516*l.* 19s. 8d.—To mine cost for May, 1764*l.* 7s. 1d.; for June, 1472*l.* 2s.; surgeon and sick club, coals, carriage bills, timber, 1587*l.* 0s. 4d.; on account of new machinery, 100*l.*; by dividend now declared, of 5*l.* per share, 800*l.*—leaving a balance due to the adventurers, carried to credit of the next account, of 793*l.* 0s. 3d.

PENZANCE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on the 9th inst., a statement of accounts for the four months ending June was presented, showing—Balance in favour of adventurers, at last account, 163*l.* 8s. 1d.; sales of tin, 568*l.* 13s. 6d.; sundries, 2*l.* 11s. 11d.—734*l.* 13s. 6d.—By wages for the four months, 529*l.* 13s.; merchants' bills, 139*l.* 6s. 8d.; lords' dues, 19*l.* 13s. 8d.—leaving balance in favour of mine, 46*l.* 0s. 2d. It was resolved, that the purser defer the next meeting to the 15th October, when, from the reports of the captain and purser, it is to be hoped they will come together under more favourable auspices.

WHEAL LANGMAID MINING COMPANY.

A two-monthly meeting of adventurers was held at Tamerton on the 8th inst., when the cost-sheet of the mine for the month of June, and cash account to that date, were examined and passed, showing a balance in the hands of the the purser of 2*l.* 18s. 10½d.

The following report, from Capt. B. Robins, was read to the meeting:—

August 8.—I beg to hand you the report of the mine. The adit level is driven 13 fms. north on the course of the lode; it is composed of flookan, prian, and lead—a very kindly lode. The shaft is sunk 16 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. from surface, and made secure for whim and footway. The whim is erected, and in course of working. We have cut a large plat in the 15 fm. level that will hold a large pile of work, or attle, as may be required. The cross-cut is driven east from shaft 7 fms., and cut the lode; it is a beautiful blue flookan, spotted with fine lead, and some good solid stones of very rich ore by the western wall; the lode appears by the western wall to be almost perpendicular. We have not cut the eastern wall of the lode, and I am inclined to think that the flookan will hold in to the east lode, as there are two lodes in the new road made through Wheal Guiness sett. The west lode is almost perpendicular; the east lode underlays west, so that they will form a junction in Wheal Langmaid sett; they are two promising lodes, which, I have no doubt, will produce large quantities of ore when explored on.

It was resolved that a call of 3s. per share be made, to sink the shaft 10 fms. deeper, and to drive the levels north and south on the course of the lode.

WHEAL MARY MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on Wednesday, the 14th inst.f a statement of accounts was presented, showing—By call of 5s., 247*l.* 10s.; ores sold, May and June, (less 1-18th dues, 56*l.* 11s. 2d.), 961*l.* 10s. 7d.=1209*l.* 0s. 7d. —Balance from last account, 151*l.* 17s. 11d.; to costs for May, 482*l.* 18s. 8d.; ditto for June, 404*l.* 15s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 359*l.* 5s. 8d.—showing a balance against the adventurers of 189*l.* 16s. 11d.—The following report, from Capts. Paul Rabey and Charles Andrawartha, was read:—

August 14.—We have sunk the engine-shaft to the 100 fm. level, and the men are put to drive north to cut the lode, which is about 2 fms. north of the shaft. In the 90 fm. level east, the lode is small and poor; west, in the same level, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and stones of ore, and in a far better strata of ground than the 80 fm. level over it. In the 70 fm. level east, the lode is about 18 in wide, and poor, but looking more kindly for making ore than it has for the last 20 fms. driving. In the 50 west, the lode is 18 in. wide, and poor. On Parent lode, in the 50 east, the lode is about 8 in. wide, and will produce half a ton of ore per fm.; west, in the same level, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, with stones of ore. In the 40 fm. level east, the lode is small and poor. In the 30 east, the lode is 14 in. wide, and will produce half a ton of ore per fm.; west, in the same level, the lode is small and poor. Charles's shaft is sinking below the 10 fm. level on the middle north lode; the lode is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore. Since the last account, we have commenced sinking a shaft on this lode, about 80 fms. west of Charles's shaft, which is proposed to be called Camplin's shaft; we have driven about 5 fms.; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, with an orey branch for about 7 in., and looking very promising to make ore. We have 17 pitches working at an average tribute of 10s. in 1*l.* We sold, on the 13th of June last, 135 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. of copper ore, which realised 546*l.* 6s. 10d.; on the 18th July, 78 tons 15 cwts. of copper ore, realising 289*l.* 1s. 7d.; and on the 22d inst. we expect to sell 103 tons, which we suppose will bring about 450*l.*

The accounts having been examined were allowed, and a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. In future, each alternate account is to be held in London, at Mr. Nicholson's offices, New Bond-street, where all books and papers relative to the mine are to be lodged. The purser was directed to complete the purchase of West Wheal Mary Mine on behalf of the adventurers, at the sum offered 120*l.*), to take the necessary steps to obtain a transfer of the present sett to him, and a new one from the Court of Chancery.

WHEAL MARY ANN MINING COMPANY.

The usual quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at Liskeard, on the 14th inst. PETER CLYMO, jun., Esq., in the chair.

The accounts for the three months ending May were examined and passed, showing a balance of 1995*l.* 7s. 10d. profit. A dividend of 3*l.* per share was declared, leaving to credit of next account 1030*l.* 2s. 4d. The amount of silver-lead ore sold during the quarter appears to be 5714*l.* 12s. 11d. The report will be found under the head of "Mining Correspondence."

WHEAL SETON MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on the 12th inst., a statement of accounts was presented, showing—

By sales of copper ore	£4687	0	10		
Less 1-15th dues	312	9	3	£4374	11 7
Amount of costs for May	1210	4	0		
" June	1454	16	8		
Merchants' bills	723	13	7	3388	14 3
Showing profit of				£ 985	17 4
Add balance of last account				311	10 8
Total				£1297	8 0
By dividend of 5*l.* per share				990	0 0
Balance carried to next account				£ 307	8 0

The following report, from Capts. P. Rabey, S. Lean, and J. T. Phillips, was read to the meeting:—

August 12.—At Bull's shaft, during the last two months, the summen have been engaged in cutting a trip plat under the 110 fm. level, which has been just completed, and the summen have resumed sinking under it. At the north caunter, in the 110 fathom level west, the lode will produce 7 tons of ore per fm.; in the 100 fm. level west the lode will yield 6 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking below this level will produce 8 tons of ore per fm.; this winze is about 10 fms. before the end of the 110 fathom level; in the 100 fm. level east the lode is 7 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of ore. The 90 fm. level west has been suspended since our last report, and the men have been rising in the back of the level against Prisk's winze, with which a communication was made during the last week; the end of this level is still disordered by a slide. In the 80 fm. level west the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm., with every prospect of an early improvement; in the 80 fm. level, east of Tilly's, the lode will yield 8 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70 fm. level, which is 7 fms. before, or to the east of, the last-mentioned level, will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. Our prospects in this part of the mine are considerably improving, as we are just getting down to the ore ground, which is dipping west, and we calculate on large returns in our deeper level, to which we are making preparations to sink. In the 80 fm. level, west of Tilly's, the lode is in disordered ground, and we are of opinion that there is more lode standing to the north, and are cross-cutting in that direction, to prove the same. In he 70 fm. level west the lode is disordered by an elvan course The ground in the 60 fm. cross-cut, north of Tilly's, is favourable for driving. At the south caunter, in the 90 fm. level west, the lode is 3 feet wide, containing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80 fm. level will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom; this winze is about 6 fms. before the 90. In the 60 fm. level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. At Kneebone's branch, in the 100 fm. level, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of spar and mundic, and stones of ore. The back of a strong lode having been cut in a quarry about 20 fms. north of Cock's engine-shaft, we have, during the last two months, sunk a shaft about 5 fms. on it; the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of fine gossan, prian, spar, and rich stones of black and yellow ore, and is of great promise, and, no doubt, will prove productive in depth. There are two cross-cuts driving to intersect this lode—one in the 34 fm. level, the other in the 64 fm. level, and we hope to intersect it in the 34 before the next account. In the 24 fm. level east, on Harvey's lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, of a kindly appearance. In the 64 fm. level east the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive.

WHEAL SOPHIA MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on the 1st inst.,—Mr. SAMPSON MASTERS in the chair,—a statement of accounts was presented, showing—Arrears due, 444*l.* 11s. 0d.; balance, 50*l.* 8s. 1½d.; to 512 shares, at 5s., 128*l.* = 622*l.* 19s. 1½d.—Mine costs for May, 39*l.* 18s. 11d.; June, 53*l.* 4s. 5d.; arrears due, 236*l.* 5s.; on 58 forfeited shares, 214*l.* 6s.—leaving balance in favour of mine, 79*l.* 4s. 9½d. The prospects of the mine having much improved since the last meeting, the same number of men are to be employed during the next two months, to reach the course of ore as soon as possible. A call of 5s. per share was made. The following report, from Capt. Luke, was read:—

Aug. 1.—We are still sinking Boundy's shaft with nine men, and are now about 7 fms. under the 12 fm. level on the course of the lode; in sinking the last fathom we had an important improvement—the level producing from the hanging wall stones of solid yellow and variegated copper ore. We have not cut through the lode yet, for fear of getting more water than we shall well be able to manage before we get nearer the junction. It appears, from the specimens of ore and general character of the lode, we are getting near a course of ore. Although the strata is still very hard, the lode is mastering it. As soon as we get a change of ground, which we expect in a few fathoms, there is no doubt of a good lode; at present, we are giving 30*l.* per fm. for sinking the shaft; the water is very easy, and the engine works well.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, and to Mr. Charles Essam, for their exertions in behalf of the company.

WHEAL TREMAYNE MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the offices, George-yard, Lombard-street, on the 16th inst., the statement of accounts for May and June was presented, showing—Balance in hand, 464*l.* 7s. 11d.; sales of copper ore, 552*l.* 7s. 1d.; black tin, 223*l.* 2s. 8d.; arsenic, 63*l.* (less dues, 7*l.* 4s. 9d.)= 277*l.* 5s.; add sundries, 55*l.* 18s. 11d = 829*l.* 11s. 10d.—By mine cost for May, 92*l.* 8s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 393*l.* 15s.; mine cost for June, 87*l.* 11s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 360*l.* = 254*l.* 15s.—showing balance in favour of mine, 75*l.* 16s. 10d.—By dividend declared, of 10s. per share, 512*l.*; leaving balance carried to next account, 238*l.* 16s. 10d.—It was resolved, that this meeting approve of the alteration Mr. Mitchell has made in the agency, and beg to assure him that they have the utmost confidence in his management.

The following report, from Capts. R. Williams, A. Roberts, and H. Rogers, was read to the meeting:—

August 14.—We beg to lay before you a report of the mine. At Painter's flat-rod shaft on the south lode, in the 40 fathom level, driving west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, mundic, and spar, with spots of ore, not to any value; ditto east the lode is 18 in. wide, opening tribute ground; in the stopes, 10 fathoms west of shaft, stoping below the 30 fm. level, the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the stopes and winze, 30 fms. west of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm.; in the 30 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 10 inches wide, with stones of good ore, not to any value; in the whim-shaft, sinking on the above level, the lode is 14 in. wide, producing stones of ore, not to any value. At Madron's shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 60 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. At Laurie's shaft, on the north lode, in the 30 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft wide, unproductive. At Champion's shaft, on the north lode, in the 10 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; ditto west, the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the adit level, west of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 4*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking east of shaft, below the adit level, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.; in the shallow level, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. At Allan's shaft, on Allan's branch, in the 53 fm. level, driving west on the south branch, opening tribute ground; in the cross-cut, driving north in the 53 fm. level, we have not intersected the branch yet. In the cross-cut, driving north in the 45 fm. level, we have intersected a branch, producing tin, not of much value. In the 35 fm. level, driving west of new shaft, on the south branch, the lode is 4 in. wide—stones of ore, not to value. The boundary shaftmen will complete fixing the pitwork this week, and the engine will be set to work on Saturday next. Our tribute department is looking much the same as it has for some time past. We expect to sample 120 tons of very good quality copper ore next copper sampling, and we hope to do as well for the next two months as we have for the last.—P.S. In the accounts presented to-day there is included nearly the whole of our proportion of the pitwork connected with the boundary-engine, amounting to above 300*l.*, besides the two months' labour cost of the same, which is 130*l.* more.

WHEAL TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at Webb's Hotel, Liskeard, on Tuesday, the 13th inst.—CHARLES CHIPPENDALE, Esq., in the chair.

The accounts for March, April, and May were examined and passed, showing a profit of 1658*l.* 7s. 7d., which, added to the balance from last account, allowed a dividend of 6*l.* per share, leaving a balance in hand of 1055*l.* 12s. The mine is now divided into 520 shares, instead of 260, as heretofore.—[The captain's report will be found under the head "Mining Correspondence."]

WHEAL VINCENT MINING COMPANY.

The two-monthly meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, King-street, Cheapside, on the 10th inst., when the balance-sheet presented by the purser was read, and from which it appeared that when all arrears of calls were paid, including June cost, the mine would be as nearly as possible out of debt. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, payable in 14 days.

The costeaning on the sett, under the direction of Mr. A. Murray, jun., the superintendent, was progressing in the most satisfactory manner in developing the lodes; and when this mode of trying the lodes near the surface has proceeded to a satisfactory point, further underground operations, *based on the results of the costeaning*, will be undertaken. The adventurers present at the meeting appeared to coincide fully in Mr. Murray's general views; it was better to make sure of the lodes by an extensive search at surface at a small expense, than to sink shafts and erect machinery upon the mere chance of finding them productive in depth. The present costs of the mine will be limited to about 50*l.* per month, and a sale of nearly 2 tons of tin was reported, worth on an average 33*l.* per ton, a portion of which was sold as high as 45*l.* 10s., thus maintaining the ancient reputation of the tin of this district, known as the "Alternum," the parish in which the mine is situated.

At Exeter we find a spirit of mining enterprise animating the wealthy and influential, if we may judge from the zealous and legitimate manner in which they are engaged in carrying on the several adventures they have recently undertaken. On the 6th inst. a large party of adventurers visited the Caradon Vale, for the purpose of witnessing the first stroke of the steam-engine. She went off and continued to work in a most easy and satisfactory manner. In six hours the mine was in fork 28 fms., when some agents and adventurers went underground, and broke some excellent stones of copper ore. After visiting Wheal Gill, a sett recently secured, they proceeded to Trethevy Consols (late Caradon Copper), where they sat down to a substantial dinner, provided for the occasion, and at which they entertained the working miners. An excellent good feeling was apparent, which prevailed throughout the day. The steam-engine, which went to work about three weeks before, and the drawing machinery, was found to work well. The mine is in fork to the bottom, or 80 fm. level, and a fine lode has been partially opened on, dropping into the engine-shaft, which is from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, carrying a leader of nearly 18 in., about 1 ft. of which appears to be good saving work for copper. Every arrangement appears to have been made for carrying on the operations with vigour, and there remains little doubt but a productive mine will be the result. On the 7th inst. they proceeded to Great Sheba Consols, in the locality of Holmbush, near Callington, another sett taken up by this company; the prospects here are of more than ordinary character. In the adit level, which has been driven about 80 fms., a large and now productive lode is to be seen from the backs; about 60 fms. from the mouth of the adit large rocks of rich copper ore was broken, and brought out, for the satisfaction of the proprietors. A powerful water-wheel has been contracted for, and the engine-shaft commenced; and if the opinion of sound and scientific geologists, as well as experienced practical agents, are worthy of confidence, Great Sheba Consols may be put down as one of the most encouraging adventures of the present day. On Thursday, the 8th instant, they visited Kingsett and Bedford Mines, situate near Tavistock, and adjoining Great Friendship Mine. Here they were joined by a larger number of shareholders, who came from Exeter expressly to attend this meeting. Here the prospects are more gratifying, inasmuch that a fine course of lead has been developed, and the machinery in full operation, which consists of a powerful water-wheel, stamping apparatus, and other necessary appliances for bringing the produce to grass, and finally to market. The whole of the machinery has been erected under the supervision of Mr. N. Smith, an engineer of great ingenuity and talent, whose ability has been established in the construction of the vast and powerful water-wheel at Devon Great Consols. We make this digression to mark our approbation of a man possessed of extraordinary, unassuming, and self-taught talent. After entertaining the miners and labourers, our Exonian friends left the mine under three cheers and one cheer more from the men, highly pleased with prospects with which their mining property generally presents; and, as time and capital appears to be the main springs of mining development, they have hitherto responded cheerfully and readily to the calls of the latter; and we only hope that the time is not far distant when they will be rewarded for their enterprising spirit, and laudable outlay.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

I have just returned from a two days' ride around to some of the mines in the neighbourhood. The first mine in my route was Wheal Guiness, where they have a splendid steam-engine, and really I should say quite an improved engine-house to the old ones in the neighbourhood, being a flat roof, from the top of which is a delightful view of Hamoaze and surrounding neighbourhood. Here they are sinking an engine-shaft, to cut the splendid lead and silver lode that was seen in the cutting for the new road. Immediately adjoining this, on the north, is Wheal Langmaid, on the same lode; here they have lead and silver in a fine large flookan lode; they cut the lode first in a shallow adit, looking large and promising, and now the lode is cut about 17 fms. deep, and a finer one can hardly be seen. I never saw a finer situation for a lead mine—a fine flat surface, in beautiful soft blue killas, and close to where the lode was cut so rich in the turnpike-road; a horse-whim is at work here. I pass on and cross the Tavy into Beer Ferris, from which you get regular reports; here they all appear to be busy—engines working, smelting stacks smoking, and a vast quantity of boys and girls employed in dressing the ores. In crossing the Tamar into Calstock, the first little mine in my way was Okeltor, where a few men are trying for lead; they showed me a few good specimens; here they should have a steam-engine at once. Adjoining this, on the north, is Wheal Zion, Trelawny Consols (the old Wheal Moreshead); this mine is not at work at present, but I understand it is going into fresh hands, and a steam-engine is to be erected. On my entering Wheal Russell, everything bespoke a valuable mine—splendid heaps of beautiful copper ore at surface, taken up from a lode between 2 and 3 feet wide; this lode is dipping north, and a few fathoms to the north of this is a large lode dipping south; the junction of these lodes must be at a few fathoms deeper than the present bottoms. Here I must also observe, they have the Gunnis Lake great cross-course, by which the Gunnis Lake lode, the Devon Great Consols, Wheal Maria, and all the lodes in the neighbourhood have made rich courses of ore. In passing, I observed they are making preparations for working East Gunnis Lake Junction Mines, building smith's and carpenter's shops, account-house, erecting water-wheel, &c.; this, I am told by old miners at Gunnis Lake, will make a good paying mine; the ores are very rich here. I next visited Hawkmoor, and here, indeed, is a pretty little mine, worked by a powerful water-wheel, the water taken from the Tamar; this wheel does all the work, pumps the water, and draws all the ores to surface, and some beautiful ore they have too; the ore I saw drawing when I was there, was from the 30 fm. level west—fine large rocks of nearly solid ore; this, I understand, is the Bedford United lode; the lode in this level is from 2 to 3 ft. wide; they have several men at work here on tutwork and tribute, and a pare dressing ores. They have the Gunnis Lake and Maria great course passing through this sett; and as to situation, I should think there was no better—quite in the midst of good neighbours, having Bedford United Mines on the course of the lodes east, Devon Great Consols adjoining north, and Gunnis Lake old mine south, and parallel lodes with Hawkmoor, whence thousands of tons of rich ores have been returned.

In my way to Tavistock, I leave Bedford United on my left—these mines I shall not notice, as you get regular reports from them. I turned to my right, and saw Wheal Crebor, and as you get reports from this mine also, I shall only say I just saw they were busy clearing the mine, and, as I think, preparing for a large concern, which, no doubt, they will have. The tributers are sending up some good ores, and there appears no doubt of this making a standing mine. By the time I got back to the Bedford Hotel it was late, and I was a little tired, but much pleased, with my day's excursion. While there, planning out my next day's journey, I had information of a large splendid lode being cut near Bridestow; this settled the day's work at once; I rose early, and off for Bridestow, where I met with Capt. James Phillips, an exceedingly intelligent Cornish agent; we went to the mine, and really it was well worth my ride to see it; I could walk right in and see a splendid copper lode open, 30 ft. wide, about 10 fms. from surface, the lode throughout having as rich an appearance as I ever saw, composed of beautiful greens, pure native copper, &c. —a great deposit here, no doubt. The adit will come in 17 fms. deep; the lode is not yet cut in the adit, but strong coppery water is flowing from the present end, and some fine droppers, with yellow ore, has been passed through. The sett is 1½ mile long on the course of this great lode; there are several other lodes in the sett. They have a powerful water-wheel, and will not want any steam-engine for a considerable depth. This valuable sett is granted for 21 years, at 1-16th dues. When I have time for another visit to the mines, I will furnish you with the notes I may take.

BICTON AND SCRAWSDEN SETT (now called Bicton Consols) is situate in St Ives, Cornwall, and is one of the most extensive setts in the district; it lies in killas between the granite ranges of Caradon and Heignston, in the centre of an extensive and tried mining district, having in the north and west the Caradon and Phœnix Mines, and on the east the Redmoor and Callington Mines, and is to the north of Trelawny, Trehane, &c., run of lead mines. Three large north and south lead lodes have been cut; the eastern of these is 6 feet wide—4 ft. of which is gossan, and the remaining 2 ft. a very fine flookan; the real lode is about 50 fms. further west, very similar in character, and is about 4 ft. wide; the third lode is about 50 fms. further west, of a similar character, and about 2 ft. wide; these lodes have been traced a mile in the sett. It is impossible to see finer indications at the surface than those lodes present; and, the district being a proved one, there is every probability of their producing abundance of lead.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS (Stoke Climsland).—Having heard of an important discovery at this mine, I was induced to visit her last week, in order to ascertain the truth. I entered the adit, and with my own hand, and to my surprise, broke from the lode, only 7 or 8 fms. under surface, a solid stone of copper ore, rich in quality, weighing 20 lbs. The lode is 8 ft. wide, and apparently widening in the bottom and end, strong and well-defined. I brought the stone of ore to Exeter, and submitted the same to a friend of mine, who holds a large interest in the Devon Great Consols Mine; he happened to have in his possession a stone of ore from that mine, taken in her infancy, from the 16 fm. level. The stones of ore were compared, and were pronounced to be a *fac simile* of each other in every respect. It appears to me the Great Sheba Consols will be another of those monster mines periodically, but not often, opened upon. I understand it is the same lode as the Great Devon Consols three miles west.

WHEAL ARTHUR (Silver-Lead and Copper).—We understand that a company is now in course of formation for working this valuable mine, a preliminary grant of which has been obtained from the Duchy of Cornwall, and is in progress of completion. The reports of this sett, received by the committee, are of the most satisfactory character, and may be seen at the offices of the company, White Hart-court, Lombard-street, where every other information as to the adventure may be had. Full particulars and reports will appear in our Journal of next week.

WHEAL SARAH.—The works of this mine have been in abeyance, in consequence of difficulties in its financial affairs, which are now, however, in a fair way of being arranged, by the sale of a considerable number of shares, upon which heavy arrears of calls were due. The adventurers are of a highly respectable class, and are determined to prosecute the mine with vigour, under the superintendence of Mr. A. Murray, jun., who, at a meeting lately held, proposed to develope the rich lode already cut in the 30 fm. level, by sinking a new shaft between the two already in existence, by the aid of the water-wheel, and not using at all, or only occasionally, the steam-engine, and by which plan of operations a very moderate monthly cost, not perhaps exceeding 50*l.*, will suffice. The ore from the lode in the 30 fm. level, has been assayed by Mr. C. Binks, and contains 67 per cent. for lead, and 16 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore.

WEST BULLER.—This mine continues to realise the best opinions formed of her—she is undoubtedly the California of Cornwall. The shaft, 10 fms. under the 40 fm. level, turns out from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fathom; a winze sinking below the 40, 13 fms. west of the shaft, 5 tons per fathom; and the 40 west from 2 to 3 tons. The 40 east 5 tons per fathom, and a winze sinking below the 40, 8 fms. deep, and 24 fms. east of the shaft, from 5 to 6 tons per fathom. The engine and boiler-house took fire this afternoon, the 13th inst., and the whole of the wood-work was consumed; however, from the great exertions used, it is expected the engine will be again at work on Saturday, the 17th inst.

MINING COMPANY OF WALES.—The reports from the copper mines, slab, and slate quarries, &c., placed under this company, that have been lately received, are very encouraging. The slab quarries, by two bargains alone, have produced upwards of 80 tons of fine slabs, worth 200*l.*, at an expense, including all charges to the placing of them on the wharf, and expenses of one month's establishment, of not more than 65*l.* The tunnel on the Rhossyd Slate Quarries has cut through a portion of the best slate vein, so that in a short time these extensive quarries will be in a returning state. The Wrysgan Quarries are being extended for a greater number of bargains, and the present contracts are producing the best slate, in the usual proportion of quantity to good profits. The lodes of the Cwm Ciprwth and Gilvach Copper Mines continue to carry their leaders of solid ores, worth 4 tons per fathom; but the complaints of the want of power of the present machinery, and awaiting the orders of the board to commence the new works recommended by the company's agents, &c., are retarding the production of ores from these lodes very considerably. The Cardigan Silver-Lead continues to give such satisfactory proofs on the small trials now making, that when properly set to work, a high return may be here relied on. The other concerns of the company are still under examination. At the next meeting of the above company, which is to be held at their offices, as advertised in our present Number, we are requested to state that matters of high interest will be submitted for consideration.

SUNDERLAND DOCKS.—The directors of the company recently offered a premium of 10*l.* for the best plan for a pair of masting shears for the dock. Much dissatisfaction, we are informed, now exists respecting the disposition of the award. Mr. John Hughes, engineer, of Bishopwearmouth, boldly accuses the directors of not having fulfilled their contract—as he furnished a plan which has been acknowledged by all practical men to be best adapted for that purpose, but they have omitted to award him the prize. Mr. Hughes now calls on the shareholders to study their own interest, and to insist on the model which has gained the prize being produced on the 31st August, at the general meeting, when he will attend and produce his plan and specification.

THE TIMBER-PRESERVING COMPANY.—This company held their general meeting of shareholders on Thursday. The report, setting forth the working since their last meeting, and the future prospects, having been read and approved, the directors recommended a dividend similar to the last, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. It appeared from what transpired, that the efficacy of the process employed in the preservation of timber had attracted increased attention, and that the benefits resulting from it, as well to the public as to the company, were becoming every day better known.

ECONOMICAL RAILWAY LOCOMOTION.—On Friday a locomotive engine, only 10 tons in weight (the ordinary locomotive engines weighing 25 tons), arrived at the railway station, Waverley-bridge, from Glasgow, with a train of six carriages, having accomplished the journey from that city in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The engine is supposed to be on the principle of Adams's patent, which is designed for short distances, and is only to be attached to a single carriage, capable, however, of carrying about 100 passengers. The experimental trip was understood to have been quite successful.—*Scotsman.*

AMOUNT OF MONEY RAISED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The amount raised by railway companies in this country at the end of 1848 by shares and loans amounted to 33,234,817*l.*, and the aggregate expenditure was 200,173,058*l.*, of which 43,664,480*l.* was raised by loans bearing an average rate of interest of 4⅛ per cent., being, therefore, an annual charge upon the permanently invested property of 2,020,334*l.* The amount raised in 1849 is believed to be considerably less than in 1848, and probably not far exceeding 20,000,000*l.* Therefore the total amount expended upon railways at the end of 1849 did not exceed, say, 220,000,000*l.* At the end of 1849 the 5996 miles in operation represented a capital of about 197,500,000*l.*, showing for works, stations, plant, &c., an expenditure of about 33,000*l.* per mile in the construction of the line, and the provision of the necessary plant and material for working.

RAILWAY OPENINGS IN PROSPECT.—It appears that at the end of 1849 there were about 6030 miles of railway which had been authorised by Parliament, and still remained to be completed; that the principal part of the lines opened during the year were among those authorised in 1845 and 1846, and that the proportion of lines sanctioned in those years, the powers for constructing which have not been abandoned, is very great, being one-third and three-fourths respectively, and a still larger proportion for the year 1847. It is, therefore, to be inferred that no great length of new line has been commenced since last year, and that probably only about 1000 miles out of the 6030 miles which still remained to be opened at the end of 1849, were in progress of construction at that time.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN, AND SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM.—Memorials have just been submitted by the directors of both these companies to the Railway Commissioners, on their mutual misunderstandings and disputes. The Shrewsbury and Birmingham allege that the London and North-Western are using their powers to injure and destroy their line, while the London and North-Western represent that they are still willing to offer equal rates, irrespective of distance, to both the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, and Shrewsbury and Chester, so as to give to all parties a competition in public accommodation.

Wheal Margaret.—As C. Thomas was at work in the 140 fm. level, a scale of ground fell from the back of the level, broke his thigh in two places, and severely bruised his head.

Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Saturday morning, Eleven o'clock.

Bank Stock, 8 per Cent., 211
3 per Cent. Reduced Ann., 96¾ 7 ¼ ½
3 per Cent. Consols Ann., 96¼ ⅜ ⅝ ½
3½ per Cent. Ann., 96⅜ ⅜ 9
Long Annuities, 6⅛
India Stock, 10½ per Cent., 266
3 per Cent. Con. for Acct. 11th Sept. 96¼ ⅜
Exchequ. Bills, 1000*l.*, 1¼d. 67 65s pm.

Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 90½
Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 57⅝ 7 ¼
Brazilian, 5 per Cent., 93½
Chilian, 6 per Cent., 103
Mexican 5 per Cent., ex Coup., 29½ 9 ⅜
Russian, 5 per Cent., 111¼
Spanish, 5 per Cent, 17⅛ ¼
Ditto 3 per Cent., 37⅛

MINES.—There has been more than an average amount of business transacted this week, and the inquiry for leading mines continues.

It is gratifying to find that a progressive upward movement in tin continues, a further advance having taken place during the week. Copper, however, has given way—it being quoted ½d. per lb. lower.

In our leading mines we find an active inquiry exists, among which we may name Condurrow, West Caradon, Mary Ann, Phœnix, Treviskey and Barrier, Stray Park, South Basset, and Alfred Consols.

In Devon Great Consols we learn that some improvements have taken place, and an important discovery in the Old Maria Mine in the 60 fathom level going west.

Holmbush continues productive in the 132 fm. level, where the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.

Alfred Consols, we learn, is progressively improving.

Kirkcudbright, Lewis, Treleigh Consols, and Stray Park, are also in an improved position.

At Court Grange they have made a communication in the 30 fm. level, between the engine-shaft and Oliver's shaft, and there is now a good ventilation through the mine, and a course of ore for upwards of 30 fms. long, with a back of 15 fms. They have put in a railroad through the mine at this depth, and next month will have a new wheel complete, and the drawing machine at work, when the returns per month will not be less than 30 to 40 tons, which will leave a profit of 150*l.* per month, with every prospect of a gradual increase.

The new level at Daren Mine, driving east under the old workings, has gone into the orey ground, which is much better than level Coed; the machinery will be complete in the course of the coming week.

The Wheal Golden Mine has sold 64 tons of silver-lead ores, at 12*l.* 13s. 6d. per 21 cwts., to the Combmartin and North Devon Smelting Company. The total amount is 811*l.* 4s.

The mines generally in the eastern part of Cornwall are looking remarkably well; but the Phœnix Mine is likely to become the most productive of any; 165 tons of excellent copper ore has been sampled, and ready for sale. The shaft is sinking under the 110 fm. level, in an excellent course of ore; the ends east and west are both rich. In the back of the 110 east, a pitch has been taken at a *farthing* in 1*l.*, the takers to raise 40 tons during the month, when they are to have 1s. 3d. in 1*l.* for the following month, which it is expected will give them good wages for the two months. Other parts of the mine are looking remarkably good.

Shares in the following mines have changed hands during the week:—East Wheal Rose, South Basset, Stray Park, Condurrow, Tincroft, Tremayne, Hennock, Mary Ann, Wheal Langford, Daren, Wheal Trelawny, South Plain Wood, Warleggan Consols, Callington, Wheal Russell, Tresavean, Treleigh Consols, Venton, Crebor Consols, Alfred Consols, West Seton, West Wheal Jewel, Levant, Black Craig, Kirkcudbright, &c.

At the usual quarterly meeting of Wheal Trelawny, the financial statement showed a profit of 1658*l.* 7s. 7d. for the months of March, April, and May, which, added to the balance from last account, allowed a dividend of 1560*l.*, being 6*l.* per share, leaving a balance in hand of 1055*l.* 12s.; during the above period the sales of silver-lead ores realised 6332*l.* 7s. 6d. The agents' report is highly favourable, and by a resolution of the meeting the shares were increased to 520, instead of 260, as heretofore.

At the meeting of Bedford United, the statement of accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 683*l.* 1s. 8d.; and an account of payments and receipts before the next meeting, showing a balance of receipts over payments of 1614*l.* 8s. 11d.; and an estimate of assets and liabilities, showing a balance in favour of assets of 2166*l.* 16s. 7d., were passed, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share declared. The manager's report of the mine is highly favourable and encouraging.

At the usual quarterly meeting of Wheal Mary Ann, the accounts for the three months ending May showed a profit of 1995*l.* 7s. 10d., which, added to balance from last account, allowed a dividend of 1536*l.*, being 3*l.* per share, carrying to credit of next account, 1030*l.* 2s. 4d.

The directors of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 1st March, to which date their accounts are made up.

At the Levant two-monthly meeting, a dividend of 5*l.* per share was declared, carrying to credit of the next account, 793*l.* 0s. 3d. The mine, we learn, is looking remarkably well.

At Wheal Seton two monthly account a dividend of 990*l.* was declared for the months of May and June, being 5*l.* per share, carrying to credit of next account 307*l.* 8s. Copper ores sold realised (less dues) 4374*l.* 11s. 7d., giving a profit of 985*l.* 17s. 4d. on the two months' workings. The agent's report of the mine is of an encouraging and gratifying character.

At Penzance Consols meeting, the accounts for the four months, ending June, showed a balance of 46*l.* in favour of the mines; the amount of tin sold during that time appears to be 568*l.* 13s. 6d. The reports, which had been regularly transmitted till lately, are now witheld; from what cause we have not as yet been advised.

The Comblawn adventurers met on the 15th inst., when a balance of 410*l.* 5s. 1d. was found against the mine, and a call of 2*l.* per share was deemed necessary. The mine had not been cleared to the bottom, but a bargain had been let which would enable them to do so.

At Wheal Sophia meeting, a balance of 79*l.* 4s. 9d. was shown in favour of the mine, but a call of 5s. per share was deemed necessary. The mine is reported to have improved since last meeting.

At the two-monthly meeting of Dyfngwm adventurers, the reports from the agent, recommending additional operations, estimating the outlay at 2000*l.*, was taken into consideration, and resolved that a call of 1s. per share should be paid monthly, until the required amount be raised. Since the report had been received, advices of improvements in some of the levels have reached the office.

The bi-monthly meeting of shareholders in the Rhoswiddol Lead Mines, was held on Tuesday; as the special meeting of the 16th of July was adjourned till the 27th August, in order to receive the manager's report of the result of the important cross-cuts now in progress, no business was transacted, except of a routine nature. The accounts of the last two months showed an expenditure of 384*l.* 3s. 3d.; the proceeds of lead sold amounted to 167*l.* 12s. 5d.—leaving a balance against the mine. The produce of the last month is not yet shipped.

At Wheal Langmaid account, the balance of 2*l.* 18s. 10d. was found in favour of the mine, and a call of 5s. per share was made.

At Wheal Mary (Redruth) meeting, a balance of 189*l.* 16s. 11d. was found against the company, and a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made.

At the meeting of Caradon Vale, a large party of the local proprietors attended, to witness the working of the engine recently set to work, and afterwards adjourned to Trethevy Mine, worked by the same company, and partook of a substantial dinner provided for them, and also for the working miners.

At the Wheal Vincent meeting, the accounts showed, that when all calls are paid, including June cost, the mine would be about clear of debt. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At the two-monthly meeting of the Heignston Down Consols, the accounts showed a balance of 54*l.* 5s. 10s. in favour of the mine. Anticipating the cost-sheets due before the next two-monthly meeting, it was found necessary to provide for 928*l.*, which will be partly met by the sale of 50 tons of copper ore of high produce, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was deemed necessary, and accordingly made. The report of Mr. J. H. Hitchins will be found in another column, which we are pleased to find fully confirms his earliest expectations. The prospects are progressively improving, and there remains little doubt of this mine proving a lasting and valuable one.

At a meeting of Plymouth Wheal Yeoland, a proposition was made for the amalgamation of East Wheal Yeoland, and increasing the shares to 2048, which proposition is to be decided on Monday next.

The award in the arbitration of South and West Caradon Mines, we learn, has not yet been given. We extremely regret that the adventurers in the former mine had not sufficient moral courage to go to a jury, and have tried a cause for which a precedent does not exist.

Shares in the following Foreign Mines have changed hands:—Copiapo, St. John del Rey, Imperial Brazilian, United Mexican, National Brazilian, Linares, Cobre, and Australian.

At the meeting of the Worthing Mining Company, the accounts were presented, by which it appears that a balance of 891*l.* 19s. 6d. stands to the credit of the company. The directors report, which is a lengthy and elaborate document, entering into all the particulars of the property, &c., of this important company will be found in another column.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Copiapo Mining Company, a dividend of 8s. per share was declared from the profits of 4145*l.* 16s. 7d. Since the last meeting 468 tons of rich copper ore had been sold, realising a profit of 3772*l.* A cargo of 450 tons, and about 40 tons of silver leavings, is expected in October. There was about 1766 tons of copper ore laying in the valley of Copiapo on the 30th of April. The copper mines of La Compania and La Regina were looking highly encouraging, whilst the silver mines continued productive. The expenditure of these mines, since the 31st March is about 10,700*l.*, whilst the proceeds of plata pina transmitted to England has been 7300*l.*, and a further remittance is shortly expected.

The advices from Linares continue of the same improving character as formerly noticed. The return for July is about 90 tons, which is more than calculated on, and the same quantity is expected for August. The total quantity of lead at the mine in stock, and at the shipping ports of Saville and Malaga, is 178½ tons. The quantity weighed in stock for the week ending the 3rd August is given at 13½ tons.

Letters have been received from the United Mexican Mines, dated the 8th of July, but there appears no important improvement in the several mines. The detailed report will be found in another column.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shares.	*Companies.*	*Paid.*	*Div. p. cent.*	*Price.*
22,500	Australasia	£40	£1½	£27 27½
20,000	Commercial of London	20	6	23⅝
10,000	London and County	20	6	—
60,000	London Joint-Stock	10	6	17⅝ 18
50,000	London and Westminster	20	6	27⅝ ¼
10,000	National Provincial of England	35	6	37
20,000	National of Ireland	22½	5	18½
20,000	Provincial of Ireland	25	8	43 42½
20,000	Union of Australia	25	6	32⅝
60,000	Union of London	10	6	12⅛ ¼

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, AUGUST 16, 1850.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton.*	Tile	£78 10 0
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5 2 6–5 10	Old copper *e*	*per lb.* 8*d* 8½*d*
Nail rods	6 5 0–6 10	Yellow Metal Sheathing	7½*d*
Hoops	7 0 0–7 10	**FOREIGN COPPER.** *f*	
Sheets (singles)	7 15 0–8 5	Chili	—
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 12 6–4 15	**ENGLISH LEAD.** *g*	
Refined metal, Wales*	3 5–3 10	Pig	*per ton* 17 0–17 10
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0	Sheet	18 0–18 10
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0–3 15	Pipe	19 0 0
Do. do. forge	2 8 0–2 10	Red lead	19 0 0
Do., No. 1, Clyde	*net cash* 2 3 6–2 5	White ditto	25 0 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0	Patent shot	20 10 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0	**FOREIGN LEAD.** *h*	
Stirling's Patent } in Glasgow	2 15 0	Spanish, in bond	16 0–16 10
Toughened Pigs } in Wales	3 10–3 15	**ENGLISH TIN.** *i*	
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 0–6 0	Block	*per cwt.* 4 3 0
Rails	4 15 0	Bar	4 3 0–4 4
Chairs (Clyde)	—	Refined	4 9 0
FOREIGN IRON. *b*		**FOREIGN TIN** *k*	
Swedish	11 15–12 0	Banca, H. C.	4 2—4 4
CCND	18 0 0	Ditto, for Export only	——
PSI	—	Straits	4 1—4 3
Gourieff	—	**TIN-PLATES.** *l*	
Archangel	—	IC Coke	*per box* 1 7 6–1 8
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*		IC Charcoal	1 12-1 13 6
Swedish keg	13 15–14 5	IX ditto	1 18 0
Ditto faggot	14 7 6–15	**SPELTER.** *m*	
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*		Plates, warehoused	*per ton* 15 10 0
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 9	Ditto, to arrive	——
Tough cake	*per ton* 79 10 0	**ZINC.** *n*	
		English sheet	*per ton* 20 0–21 0
		QUICKSILVER *o*	*per lb.* 3*s.* 9*d.*—4*s.*

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.: *b*, ditto: *c*, ditto: *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis: *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.: *f*, ditto: *g*, ditto: *h*, ditto: *i*, ditto: *k*, net cash: *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.: *m*, net cash: *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.: *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales.

REMARKS.—Copper has fallen ¼d. per lb.—Iron continues very quiet; there is, however, a very moderate demand for shipment.—Tin is stationery: a public sale of 800 slabs Banca has taken place—500 slabs sold at 81s., after which the remaining 30 0 sold at 82s.

GLASGOW, AUG. 15.—Our market has presented no new feature of importance during the past month. An entire absence of all speculative demand has been its ruling characteristic, and prices remain at from 43s. 9d. to 44s. 3d. per ton for all Nos., f.o.b. here. Purchasers are operating only for immediate wants, and yet no decline beyond one-half per cent. from former quotations has been submitted to by holders, and this but in a very few cases. The strike is now at an end, the colliers having resumed work on the masters' terms. The furnaces reported silent still continue so, and the reduced rate of make is adhered to by the makers. The consumption and shipments remain in the same ratio as last advised, and are now considered to be in excess of the make. Our market continues on the whole inactive, but not weak, and hopes are entertained by some parties that the time has almost arrived for monied speculators going into an article, which, at its present low rate, understood on the average to be under the cost of production, holds out some prospect for profitable investment. To-day I quote the price for all Nos., pig-iron, 43s. 9d. to 44s. 3d.—cash, free on board here. Gartsherrie and other American brands command at present 9d. to 1s. per ton extra. In manufactured iron a still better feeling prevails than in pig metal, although no change for the better has taken place in prices. The workmen having returned to their employment, the bar-iron works lately standing are again in operation, and generally well supplied with orders.—Bar-iron, 5*l.* 7s. 6d. to 5*l.* 15s.; plates and sheets, 7*l.* 10s. to 8*l.* 5s.; hoops, 7*l.* 10s.; nail-rods, 6*l.* 5s.—less 4 per cent. for cash, free on board here.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 15.—In our iron market, during the past week, we have no new feature worthy of record. Prices remain as last quoted, with a slight tendency to advance.

HULL, AUGUST 15.—Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., in their circular of this date, state that there has been a very quiet week in shares of all kinds.—In mines, Trefusis, Tremayne, Gustavus, and Mary Ann, would find buyers to a moderate extent. Other shares are offered without finding purchasers, this market at present being rather limited.—In railways, with the exception of York and North Midland, and Hull and Selby, there is not much inquiry for stock, buyers and sellers both looking forward to the meetings. Some of the lower-priced railway shares are more offered.

SILVER-LEAD ORE

Sold on the 10th August, to the Combmartin and North Devon Smelting Company.

Mine.	*21-Cwts.*	*Price.*	*Amount.*
Wheal Golden	64	£12 13 6	£811 4 0

LEAD ORES

Sold at Bagillt, on the 8th August.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Cairnsmore	40	£ 9 12 0	Mather & Co.
East Shallee	37	15 6 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
West Shallee	8	13 6 0	ditto

BLACK TIN

Mine.	*Tons.*	*Price.*	*Purchasers.*
Wh. Mary Emma (Lidford)	2	£50 0 0	Union Smelting Company.
East Crowndale	10½	46 5 0	Daubuz.
South Friendship Wh. Anne	1½	41 10 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last, August 15.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria, 1412—West Caradon 346—Marke Valley 273—Fowey Consols 233—Wheal Friendship 208—Phœnix Mines 165—Holmbush 127—Bedford United Mines 119—Wheal Mary 103—South Tolgus 94—West Wheal Jewel 57—Wheal Pink 51—Heignston Downs 50—Wheal Unity Wood 6.—Total, 3244 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—United Mines 1067—Par Consols 354—Tresavean 346—South Caradon 250—Wheal Comfort 211—Treleigh Consols 118—West Trethellan 34—Richards's Ore 6.—Total, 3862 tons.

COPPER ORES

At SWANSEA, for sale August 22.—Cobre 101, ditto 96, ditto 86, ditto 53, ditto 44, ditto 37, ditto 5, ditto 2, ditto 87, ditto 75, ditto 73, ditto 58.—Berehaven 125, ditto 117, ditto 107, ditto 100, ditto 77 ditto 14.—Burra Burra 60, ditto 55, ditto 52, ditto 46, ditto 37, ditto 35.—Chili 50, ditto 49, ditto 47, ditto 40, ditto 33.—Kapunda 43, ditto 42, ditto 40, ditto 38, ditto 7, ditto 39.—Kaw-aw 54, ditto 53, ditto 50, ditto 23.—Clenfuegos 60, ditto 55.—Llanberris 68, ditto 42.—Burra Burra 51, ditto 49.—Lackamore 36.—Gurtnadyne, 32.—Ballinoe 11.—Knockmahon 50.—Bonn 40, ditto 6.—Union 29, ditto 13.—Ballygahan 33.—Vine Slag 7.—Total quantity of ore to be sold, 2732 tons.

MINING APPOINTMENTS DURING THE WEEK.

19. Condurrow account on the mine; Fowey Consols sampling.
20. East Pool account on the mine.
21. North Roskear, North Pool, and other mines sampling.
22. Ticketing at Redruth—Devon Consols and other mines.
23. North Pool pay.
24. Pay day at Treviskey, Seton, Fowey Consols, Tywarnhayle, Great Consols, United, Comfort, West Buller, and Agar.

PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

Many of our readers and valued correspondents having often suggested the desirability of enlarged information in our Share List, by stating the locality of each mine, and the mineral produced, we are at length induced to accede to their wishes. As it is exceedingly difficult to obtain a correct knowledge of all the mines in our list in London, we trust the agents, and others interested, will assist us in making corrections, filling up blanks, and rendering the list comparatively free from the errors it has occasionally been subjected to, from the withholding of information by parties connected with the mines. We shall also at all times feel thankful for correct information as to the number of shares amount paid, price, &c., our object being to present as perfect a list as can be procured.

BRITISH MINES.

Shares.	*Company.*	*Paid.*	*Price.*
1000	Abergwessin (silver-lead), South Wales	9	—
102½	Alfred Consols (copper), Hayle, Cornwall	8½	27 29
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Cardiganshire	5	5 5½
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	9	14
128	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall	42½	20
905	Barristown (lead), Carrick, Ireland	5½	30
3650	Bawden (silver-lead), Cornwall	¼	⅛ ⅜
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock, Devon	2½	4½ ⅝
1280	Birch Tor and Vitifer (tin), Dartmoor, Devon	10½	7½ ¾
5000	Black Craig and Craigton (lead), Scotland	—	5
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12½
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge, Cornwall	3	3
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper), Bodmin, Cornwall	1	3
60	Bosorn (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3½	10 12½
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just, Cornwall	182	150
2000	Bottle Hill (tin and copper), Plympton, Devon	2	2
1500	Bridford Wheal Augusta (lead), Bridford, Devon	½	—
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron), South Wales	12	8
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½ 3
107	Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe, Cornwall	52½	10 11⅛
260	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott, Cornwall	1	2 3
2000	Bwich Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	—	4½
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	26	6
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	7	4
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea, Wales	7	—
256	Caradon Mines (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	22½	10
256	Caradon United (tin and copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	24	5 8
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive, Cornwall	⅜	1½ 1⅝
1000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan, near Camborne	5	12 15
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall	15	115 125
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), near Wadebridge, Cornwall	3½	7
132	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	21½	60 80
113	Charlestown (tin and copper), St. Austle, Cornwall	220	—
500	Comblawn (lead), Callington, Cornwall	5½	4½
128	Comfort (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	45	112½
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	110 115 17
2560	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall	14	6 6½
1000	Coombe Valley Quarry (slate), St. Ginnis, Cornwall	5	5 5½
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan, Cornwall	5	7
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	9	10
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	27	8
256	Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne	2	10
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	4	3½ 4
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	8
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	3
1040	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper), near Tavistock	11½	3 3½
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), near Tavistock	1	230 235
1000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	2	5
182	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	30	50
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock, Cornwall	6¼	3½ 4
10000	Durham County Coal (coal), Durham	45	9
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), North Wales	10	10
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed, Cornwall	¼	¼
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), North Bovey, near Ashburton	3	3
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth, Cornwall	2	5
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	1	2½
2048	East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock	7⅛	1½
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan, Cornwall	13½	13
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper), Gunnis Lake	¼	⅛ ¼
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	15	65 70
256	East Seton and Wheal Maude, near Redruth, Cornwall	—	3
9000	East Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beer Ferris, Devon	1½	1½ 1¾
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	1⅛	8
1000	East Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall	1	1⅛
128	East Tywarnhayle (copper), St. Agnes, Cornwall	1	17½
128	East Wheal Ager (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	—	—
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	95
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn, Cornwall	50	490
1280	Esgair Llee (lead), Llanfihangel-y-Croythin, Cardigan	2	3 3½
248	Exmoor Wheal Eliza (copper), South Molton, Devon	11	8 10
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath, Cornwall	40	30
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead), Wales	1¼	3½
256	Garras (lead), near Truro	41	23
4000	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper), Ireland	1⅛	4
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire	5	200
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	44½	16
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's, Cornwall	2	3
256	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	80	17½
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	250
512	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead), Kea, Cornwall	20	85 90
512	Gt. Wh. Rough Tor Consols (copper), near Camelford	24½	20
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford, Cornwall	5	5
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	3	2⅝ 3
1024	Hawkmoor (copper), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	5	15
6000	Heignston Down Consols (copper), Calstock, Cornwall	2¼	2⅝ 3
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock, near Exeter, Devon	26s	3
4500	Hennock (iron and tin), Hennock, near Exeter	21s	21s
512	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	16	14
10000	Hibernian (copper), Ireland	12½	1⅝
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	23	12 15
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	10	2 3
1024	Kingsett & Bedford (lead & copper), St. Mary Tavy, Devon	3⅜	3
787	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland	8½	5
2048	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (copper and tin), Lamerton	10	5
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	—	10
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall	53	19
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just, Cornwall	—	160 170
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth, Cornwall	17	15 16
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire	75	600
1000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	9½	9 10
3500	Llynvi Iron (iron), North Wales	50	50
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon, Cornwall	10	⅝ 1
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3⅜	1⅛ 1⅜
128	Metha (lead) Newlyn, Cornwall	34	—
256	Mineral Court (tin), St. Stephens, near St. Austle	13½	30 35
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, &c.), Waterford, Ireland	7	4⅛ 5
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead), Botus-fleming	1⅛	3½
1024	Montgomery (lead and copper), Montgomeryshire	6	10½ 11
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader, Breconshire	—	5
1024	New East Crowndale (copper and tin), Tavistock	2	2
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall	—	10
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	2	5
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	⅛	⅛
100	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool, Cornwall	45	410
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	5½	160
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall	1⅛	1½
512	North Wheal Vor (tin), Breage, near Helston, Cornwall	—	2½
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey, Cornwall	55½	650
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	2	6½
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	4	5½ 6
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead), Wales	3	5 5½
2048	Pentire Glaze, United (silver-lead), St. Mervin, Cornwall	3	5
1000	Penybank and Ercloyd (lead), Cardiganshire	4	6
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed, Cornwall	22s 3d	2½
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper), Tavistock, Devon	2½	3½ 4
512	Plymouth Wheal Yeoland (tin), Plymouth, Devonshire	6¼	6
2500	Rhoswiddol and Bacheiddon (lead), North Wales	10	10
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney, South Wales	50	12
10000	Ditto New	7	3
5000	Roche Rock (tin), Roche, near St. Austle	1	1½ 2
5000	Rocks Mine (tin), Roche, near St. Austle	5	6 7
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin), Devon	2½	5 5½
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire, Wales	3	5
1024	South Balleswidden (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	⅛	⅛
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris, Devon	1	2⅝ 3
128	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	5	290
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	—	10 12
1100	South Dolcoath (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	6	2 3
256	South Friendship Wheal Ann (copper), Devonshire	30	28 30
256	South Molton (lead), Devonshire	7	12 13
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton, Devon	2	5 5½
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall	18	30
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth Cornwall	16	135 140
256	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	28½	5 8
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead), South Wales	1	1
256	South Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	10½	315 325
124	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	160	550
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock, Cornwall	2	3½ 4
10000	Southern and Western, Irish (copper), Cork, Ireland	2½	4
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just, Cornwall	30	40
128	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	10	60
256	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin), Breaze, Cornwall	2½	7½ 8½
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's, Cornwall	—	80
128	St. Michael Penkivel (cop. & tin), Chacewater, Cornwall	5	10½
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead), Cornwall	1	6
1000	Stray Park (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	10½	21 22
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), near Tavistock, Devon	3	4½
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8	3½
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool, Cornwall	7	12
1024	Trelusback, Stithians, Cornwall	—	7 8
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, near Liskeard	7½	8
240	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	8	17
2048	Trebell Consols	1½	1½
5000	Tregear Consols (antimony and silver-lead), St. Kew	1	2 2½
256	Tregorden (silver-lead) near Bodmin, Cornwall	10	6 7
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1	25 30
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	3 3 3½

WHEAL LANGMAID MINING COMPANY.

A two-monthly meeting of adventurers was held at Tamerton on the 8th inst., when the cost-sheet of the mine for the month of June, and cash account to that date, were examined and passed, showing a balance in the hands of the purser of 2*l.* 18s. 10½d.

The following report, from Capt. B. Robins, was read to the meeting:—

August 8.—I beg to hand you the report of the mine. The adit level is driven 13 fms. north on the course of the lode; it is composed of flookan, prian, and lead—a very kindly lode. The shaft is sunk 16 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. from surface, and made secure for whim and footway. The whim is erected, and in course of working. We have cut a large plat in the 15 fm. level that will hold a large pile of work, or attle, as may be required. The cross-cut is driven east from shaft 7 fms., and cut the lode; it is a beautiful blue flookan, spotted with fine lead, and some good solid stones of very rich ore by the western wall; the lode appears by the western wall to be almost perpendicular. We have not cut the eastern wall of the lode, and I am inclined to think that the flookan will hold in to the east lode, as there are two lodes in the new road made through Wheal Guiness sett. The west lode is almost perpendicular; the east lode underlays west fast, so that they will form a junction in Wheal Langmaid sett; they are two promising lodes, which, I have no doubt, will produce large quantities of ore when explored on.

It was resolved that a call of 3s. per share be made, to sink the shaft 10 fms. deeper, and to drive the levels north and south on the course of the lode.

WHEAL MARY MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on Wednesday, the 14th inst. a statement of accounts was presented, showing—By call of 5s., 247*l.* 10s.; ores sold, May and June, (less 1-18th dues, 56*l.* 11s. 2d.), 961*l.* 10s. 7d.=1209*l.* 0s. 7d. —Balance from last account, 151*l.* 17s. 11d.; to costs for May, 482*l.* 18s. 8d.; ditto for June, 404*l.* 15s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 359*l.* 5s. 8d.—showing a balance against the adventurers of 189*l.* 16s. 11d.—The following report, from Capts. Paul Rabey and Charles Andrawartha, was read:—

August 14.—We have sunk the engine-shaft to the 100 fm. level, and the men are put to drive north to cut the lode, which is about 2 fms. north of the shaft. In the 90 fm. level east, the lode is small and poor; west, in the same level, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and stones of ore, and in a far better strata of ground than the 80 fm. level over it. In the 70 fm. level east, the lode is about 18 in. wide, and poor, but looking more kindly for making ore than it has for the last 20 fms. driving. In the 50 west, the lode is 18 in. wide, and poor. On Parent lode, in the 50 east, the lode is about 8 in. wide, and will produce half a ton of ore per fm.; west, in the same level, the lode is about 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, with stones of ore. In the 40 fm. level east, the lode is small and poor. In the 30 east, the lode is 14 in. wide, and will produce half a ton of ore per fm.; west, in the same level, the lode is small and poor. Charles's shaft is sinking below the 10 fm. level on the middle north lode; the lode is 18 in. wide, with stones of ore. Since the last account, we have commenced sinking a shaft on this lode, about 80 fms. west of Charles's shaft, which is proposed to be called Camplin's shaft; we have driven about 5 fms.; the lode is about 1 ft. wide, with an orey branch for about 7 in., and looking very promising to make ore. We have 17 pitches working at an average tribute of 10s. in 1*l.* We sold, on the 13th of June last, 135 tons 13 cwts. 2 qrs. of copper ore, which realised 546*l.* 6s. 10d.; on the 18th July, 78 tons 15 cwts. of copper ore, realising 289*l.* 1s. 7d.; and on the 22d inst. we expect to sell 103 tons, which we suppose will bring about 450*l.*

The accounts having been examined were allowed, and a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made. In future, each alternate account is to be held in London, at Mr. Nicholson's offices, New Bond-street, where all books and papers relative to the mine are to be lodged. The purser was directed to complete the purchase of West Wheal Mary Mine on behalf of the adventurers, at the sum offered 120*l.*), to take the necessary steps to obtain a transfer of the present sett to him, and a new one from the Court of Chancery.

WHEAL MARY ANN MINING COMPANY.

The usual quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at Liskeard, on the 14th inst. PETER CLYMO, jun., Esq., in the chair.

The accounts for the three months ending May were examined and passed, showing a balance of 1995*l.* 7s. 10d. profit. A dividend of 3*l.* per share was declared, leaving to credit of next account 1030*l.* 2s. 4d. The amount of silver-lead ore sold during the quarter appears to be 5714*l.* 12s. 11d. The report will be found under the head of "Mining Correspondence."

WHEAL SETON MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on the 12th inst., a statement of accounts was presented, showing—

By sales of copper ore	£4687	0	10		
Less 1-15th dues	312	9	3	£4374	11 7
Amount of costs for May	1210	4	0		
,, June	1454	16	8		
Merchants' bills	723	13	7	3388	14 3
Showing profit of				£ 985	17 4
Add balance of last account				311	10 8
Total				£1297	8 0
By dividend of 5*l.* per share				990	0 0
Balance carried to next account				£ 307	8 0

The following report, from Capts. P. Rabey, S. Lean, and J. T. Phillips, was read to the meeting:—

August 12.—At Bull's shaft, during the last two months, the sumpmen have been engaged in cutting a trip plat under the 110 fm. level, which has been just completed, and the sumpmen have resumed sinking under it. At the north caunter, in the 110 fathom level west, the lode will produce 7 tons of ore per fm.; in the 100 fm. level west the lode will yield 6 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking below this level will produce 8 tons of ore per fm.; this winze is about 10 fms. before the end of the 110 fathom level; in the 100 fm. level east the lode is 7 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of ore. The 90 fm. level west has been suspended since our last report, and the men have been rising in the back of the level against Prisk's winze, with which a communication was made during the last week; the end of this level is still disordered by a slide. In the 80 fm. level west the lode will produce 2 tons of ore per fm., with every prospect of an early improvement; in the 80 fm. level, east of Tilly's, the lode will yield 8 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70 fm. level, which is 7 fms. before, or to the east of, the last-mentioned level, will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. Our prospects in this part of the mine are considerably improving, as we are just getting down to the ore ground, which is dipping west, and we calculate on large returns in our deeper level, to which we are making preparations to sink. In the 80 fm. level, west of Tilly's, the lode is in disordered ground, and we are of opinion that there is more lode standing to the north, and are cross-cutting in that direction, to prove the same. In he 70 fm. level west the lode is disordered by an elvan course The ground in the 60 fm. cross-cut, north of Tilly's, is favourable for driving. At the south caunter, in the 90 fm. level west, the lode is 3 feet wide, containing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the 80 fm. level will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom; this winze is about 6 fms. before the 90. In the 60 fm. level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, and will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. At Kneebone's branch, in the 100 fm. level, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of spar and mundic, and stones of ore. The back of a strong lode having been cut in a quarry about 20 fms. north of Cock's engine-shaft, we have, during the last two months, sunk a shaft about 5 fms. on it; the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of fine gossan, prian, spar, and rich stones of black and yellow ore, and is of great promise, and, no doubt, will prove productive in depth. There are two cross-cuts driving to intersect this lode—one in the 34 fm. level, the other in the 64 fm. level, and we hope to intersect it in the 34 before the next account. In the 24 fm. level east, on Harvey's lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, of a kindly appearance. In the 64 fm. level east the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive.

WHEAL SOPHIA MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the mine, on the 1st inst.,—Mr. SAMPSON MASTERS in the chair,—a statement of accounts was presented, showing—Arrears due, 444*l.* 11s. 0d.; balance, 50*l.* 8s. 1½d.; to 512 shares, at 5s., 128*l.* = 622*l.* 19s. 1½d.—Mine costs for May, 39*l.* 18s. 11d.; June, 53*l.* 4s. 5d.; arrears due, 236*l.* 5s.; on 58 forfeited shares, 214*l.* 6s.—leaving balance in favour of mine, 79*l.* 4s. 9½d. The prospects of the mine having much improved since the last meeting, the same number of men are to be employed during the next two months, to reach the course of ore as soon as possible. A call of 5s. per share was made. The following report, from Capt. Luke, was read:—

Aug. 1.—We are still sinking Boundy's shaft with nine men, and are now about 7 fms. under the 12 fm. level on the course of the lode; in sinking the last fathom we had an important improvement—the level producing from the hanging wall stones of solid yellow and variegated copper ore. We have not cut through the lode yet, for fear of getting more water than we shall well be able to manage before we get nearer the junction. It appears, from the specimens of ore and general character of the lode, we are getting near a course of ore. Although the strata is still very hard, the lode is mastering it. As soon as we get a change of ground, which we expect in a few fathoms, there is no doubt of a good lode; at present, we are giving 30*l.* per fm. for sinking the shaft; the water is very easy, and the engine works well.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, and to Mr. Charles Essam, for their exertions in behalf of the company.

WHEAL TREMAYNE MINING COMPANY.

At a meeting of adventurers, held at the offices, George-yard, Lombard-street, on the 16th inst., the statement of accounts for May and June was presented, showing—Balance in hand, 464*l.* 7s. 11d.; sales of copper ore, 552*l.* 7s. 1d.; black tin, 223*l.* 2s. 8d.; arsenic, 63*l.* (less dues, 71*l.* 4s. 9d.)= 2778*l.* 5s.; add sundries, 55*l.* 18s. 11d.= 3298*l.* 11s. 10d.—By mine cost for May, 921*l.* 8s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 393*l.* 15s.; mine cost for June, 872*l.* 11s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 360*l.* = 2547*l.* 15s.—showing balance in favour of mine, 750*l.* 16s. 10d.—By dividend declared, of 10s. per share, 512*l.*; leaving balance carried to next account, 238*l.* 16s. 10d.—It was resolved, that this meeting approve of the alteration Mr. Mitchell has made in the agency, and beg to assure him that they have the utmost confidence in his management.

The following report, from Capts. R. Williams, A. Roberts, and H. Rogers, was read to the meeting:—

August 14.—We beg to lay before you a report of the mine. At Painter's flat-rod shaft on the south lode, in the 40 fathom level, driving west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan, mundic, and spar, with spots of ore, not to any value; ditto east the lode is 18 in. wide, opening tribute ground; in the stopes, 10 fathoms west of shaft, stoping below the 30 fm. level, the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 7*l.* per fm.; in the stopes and winze, 30 fms. west of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 20*l.* per fm.; in the 30 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 10 inches wide, with stones of good ore, not to any value; in the whim-shaft, sinking on the above level, the lode is 14 in. wide, producing stones of ore, not to any value. At Madron's shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm. In the 60 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. At Laurie's shaft, on the north lode, in the 30 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. At Champion's shaft, on the north lode, in the 10 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8*l.* per fm.; ditto west, the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the adit level, west of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 4*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking east of shaft, below the adit level, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 3*l.* per fm.; in the shallow level, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. At Allan's shaft, on Allan's branch, in the 53 fm. level, driving west on the south branch, opening tribute ground; in the cross-cut, driving north in the 53 fm. level, we have not intersected the branch yet. In the cross-cut, driving north in the 45 fm. level, we have intersected a branch, producing tin, not of much value. In the 35 fm. level, driving west of new shaft, on the south branch, the lode is 4 in. wide—stones of ore, not to value. The boundary shaftmen will complete fixing the pitwork this week, and the engine will be set to work on Saturday next. Our tribute department is looking much the same as it has for some time past. We expect to sample 120 tons of very good quality copper ore next copper sampling, and we hope to do as well for the next two months as we have for the last.—P.S. In the accounts presented to-day there is included nearly the whole of our proportion of the pitwork connected with the boundary-engine, amounting to above 300*l.*, besides the two months' labour cost of the same, which is 180*l.* more.

WHEAL TRELAWNY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at Webb's Hotel, Liskeard, on Tuesday, the 13th inst.—CHARLES CHIPPENDALE, Esq., in the chair.

The accounts for March, April, and May were examined and passed, showing a profit of 1658*l.* 7s. 7d., which, added to the balance from last account, allowed a dividend of 6*l.* per share, leaving a balance in hand of 1055*l.* 12s. The mine is now divided into 520 shares, instead of 260, as heretofore.—[The captain's report will be found under the head "Mining Correspondence."]

WHEAL VINCENT MINING COMPANY.

The two-monthly meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, King-street, Cheapside, on the 10th inst., when the balance-sheet presented by the purser was read, and from which it appeared that when all arrears of calls were paid, including June cost, the mine would be as nearly as possible out of debt. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, payable in 14 days.

The costeaning on the sett, under the direction of Mr. A. Murray, jun., the superintendent, was progressing in the most satisfactory manner in developing the lodes; and when this mode of trying the lodes near the surface has proceeded to a satisfactory point, further underground operations, *based on the results of the costeaning*, will be undertaken. The adventurers present at the meeting appeared to coincide fully in Mr. Murray's general views; it was better to make sure of the lodes by an extensive search at surface at a small expense, than to sink shafts and erect machinery upon the mere chance of finding them productive in depth. The present costs of the mine will be limited to about 50*l.* per month, and a sale of nearly 2 tons of tin was reported, worth on an average 33*l.* per ton, a portion of which was sold as high as 45*l.* 10s., thus maintaining the ancient reputation of the tin of this district, known as the "Alternum," the parish in which the mine is situated.

At Exeter we find a spirit of mining enterprise animating the wealthy and influential, if we may judge from the zealous and legitimate manner in which they are engaged in carrying on the several adventures they have recently undertaken. On the 6th inst. a large party of adventurers visited the Caradon Vale, for the purpose of witnessing the first stroke of the steam-engine. She went off and continued to work in a most easy and satisfactory manner. In six hours the mine was in fork 28 fms., when some agents and adventurers went underground, and broke some excellent stones of copper ore. After visiting Wheal Gill, a sett recently secured, they proceeded to Trethevy Consols (late Caradon Copper), where they sat down to a substantial dinner, provided for the occasion, and at which they entertained the working miners. An excellent good feeling was apparent, which prevailed throughout the day. The steam-engine, which went to work about three weeks before, and the drawing machinery, was found to work well. The mine is in fork to the bottom, or 30 fm. level, and a fine lode has been partially opened on, dropping into the engine-shaft, which is from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, carrying a leader of nearly 18 in., about 1 ft. of which appears to be good saving work for copper. Every arrangement appears to have been made for carrying on the operations with vigour, and there remains little doubt but a productive mine will be the result. On the 7th inst. they proceeded to Great Sheba Consols, in the locality of Holmbush, near Callington, another sett taken up by this company; the prospects here are of more than ordinary character. In the adit level, which has been driven about 80 fms., a large and now productive lode is to be seen from the backs; about 60 fms. from the mouth of the adit large rocks of rich copper ore was broken, and brought out, for the satisfaction of the proprietors. A powerful water-wheel has been contracted for, and the engine-shaft commenced; and if the opinion of sound and scientific geologists, as well as experienced practical agents, are worthy of confidence, Great Sheba Consols may be put down as one of the most encouraging adventures of the present day. On Thursday, the 8th instant, they visited Kingsett and Bedford Mines, situate near Tavistock, and adjoining Great Friendship Mine. Here they were joined by a larger number of shareholders, who came from Exeter expressly to attend this meeting. Here the prospects are more gratifying, inasmuch that a fine course of lead has been developed, and the machinery in full operation, which consists of a powerful water-wheel, stamping apparatus, and other necessary appliances for bringing the produce to grass, and finally to market. The whole of the machinery has been erected under the supervision of Mr. N. Smith, an engineer of great ingenuity and talent, whose ability has been established in the construction of the vast and powerful water-wheel at Devon Great Consols. We make this digression to mark our approbation of a man possessed of extraordinary, unassuming, and self-taught talent. After entertaining the miners and labourers, our Exonian friends left the mine under three cheers and one cheer more from the men, highly pleased with prospects with which their mining property generally presents; and, as time and capital appears to be the main springs of mining development, they have hitherto responded cheerfully and readily to the calls of the latter; and we only hope that the time is not far distant when they will be rewarded for their enterprising spirit, and laudable outlay.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

I have just returned from a two days' ride around to some of the mines in the neighbourhood. The first mine in my route was Wheal Guiness, where they have a splendid steam-engine, and really I should say quite an improved engine-house to the old ones in the neighbourhood, being a flat roof, from the top of which is a delightful view of Hamoaze and surrounding neighbourhood. Here they are sinking an engine-shaft, to cut the splendid lead and silver lode that was seen in the cutting for the new road. Immediately adjoining this, on the north, is Wheal Langmaid, on the same lode; here they have lead and silver in a fine large flookan lode; they cut the lode first in a shallow adit, looking large and promising, and now the lode is cut about 17 fms. deep, and a finer one can hardly be seen. I never saw a finer situation for a lead mine—a fine flat surface, in beautiful soft blue killas, and close to where the lode was cut so rich in the turnpike-road; a horse-whim is at work here. I pass on and cross the Tavy into Beer Ferris, from which you get regular reports; here they all appear to be busy—engines working, smelting stacks smoking, and a vast quantity of boys and girls employed in dressing the ores. In crossing the Tamar into Calstock, the first little mine in my way was Okeltor, where a few men are trying for lead; they showed me a few good specimens; here they should have a steam-engine at once. Adjoining this, on the north, is Wheal Zion, Trelawny Consols (the old Wheal Moreshead); this mine is not at work at present, but I understand it is going into fresh hands, and a steam-engine is to be erected. On my entering Wheal Russell, everything bespoke a valuable mine—splendid heaps of beautiful copper ore at surface, taken up from a lode between 2 and 3 feet wide; this lode is dipping north, and a few fathoms to the north of this is a large lode dipping south; the junction of these lodes must be at a few fathoms deeper than the present bottoms. Here I must also observe, they have the Gunnis Lake great cross-course, by which the Gunnis Lake lode, the Devon Great Consols, Wheal Maria, and all the lodes in the neighbourhood have made rich courses of ore. In passing, I observed they are making preparations for working East Gunnis Lake Junction Mines, building smith's and carpenter's shops, account-house, erecting water-wheel, &c.; this, I am told by old miners at Gunnis Lake, will make a good paying mine; the ores are very rich here. I next visited Hawkmoor, and here, indeed, is a pretty little mine, worked by a powerful water-wheel, the water taken from the Tamar; this wheel does all the work, pumps the water, and draws all the ores to surface, and some beautiful ore they have too; the ore I saw drawing when I was there, was from the 30 fm. level west—fine large rocks of nearly solid ore; this, I understand, is the Bedford United lode; the lode in this level is from 2 to 3 ft. wide; they have several men at work here on tutwork and tribute, and a pare dressing ores. They have the Gunnis Lake and Maria great course passing through this sett; and as to situation, I should think there was no better—quite in the midst of good neighbours, having Bedford United Mines on the course of the lodes east, Devon Great Consols adjoining north, and Gunnis Lake old mine south, and parallel lodes with Hawkmoor, whence thousands of tons of rich ores have been returned.

In my way to Tavistock, I leave Bedford United on my left—these mines I shall not notice, as you get regular reports from them. I turned to my right, and saw Wheal Crebor, and as you get reports from this mine also, I shall only say I just saw they were busy clearing the mine, and, as I think, preparing for a large concern, which, no doubt, they will have. The tributers are sending up some good ores, and there appears no doubt of this making a standing mine. By the time I got back to the Bedford Hotel it was late, and I was a little tired, but much pleased, with my day's excursion. While there, planning out my next day's journey, I had information of a large splendid lode being cut near Bridestow; this settled the day's work at once; I rose early, and off for Bridestow, where I met with Capt. James Phillips, an exceedingly intelligent Cornish agent; we went to the mine, and really it was well worth my ride to see it; I could walk right in and see a splendid copper lode open, 30 ft. wide, about 10 fms. from surface, the lode throughout having as rich an appearance as I ever saw, composed of beautiful greens, pure native copper, &c. —a great deposit here, no doubt. The adit will come in 17 fms. deep; the lode is not yet cut in the adit, but strong coppery water is flowing from the present end, and some fine droppers, with yellow ore, has been passed through. The sett is 1½ mile long on the course of this great lode; there are several other lodes in the sett. They have a powerful water-wheel, and will not want any steam-engine for a considerable depth. This valuable sett is granted for 21 years, at 1-16th dues. When I have time for another visit to the mines, I will furnish you with the notes I may take.

BICTON AND SCRAWSDEN SETT (now called Bicton Consols) is situate in St Ives, Cornwall, and is one of the most extensive setts in the district; it lies in killas between the granite ranges of Caradon and Heignston, in the centre of an extensive and tried mining district, having in the north and west the Caradon and Phœnix Mines, and on the east the Redmoor and Callington Mines, and is to the north of Trelawny, Trehane, &c., run of lead mines. Three large north and south lead lodes have been cut; the eastern of these is 6 feet wide—4 ft. of which is gossan, and the remaining 2 ft. a very fine flookan; the real lode is about 50 fms. further west, very similar in character, and is about 4 ft. wide; the third lode is about 50 fms. further west, of a similar character, and about 2 ft. wide; these lodes have been traced a mile in the sett. It is impossible to see finer indications at the surface than those lodes present; and, the district being a proved one, there is every probability of their producing abundance of lead.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS (Stoke Climsland).—Having heard of an important discovery at this mine, I was induced to visit her last week, in order to ascertain the truth. I entered the adit, and with my own hand, and to my surprise, broke from the lode, only 7 or 8 fms. under surface, a solid stone of copper ore, rich in quality, weighing 20 lbs. The lode is 8 ft. wide, and apparently widening in the bottom and end, strong and well-defined. I brought the stone of ore to Exeter, and submitted the same to a friend of mine, who holds a large interest in the Devon Great Consols Mine; he happened to have in his possession a stone of ore from that mine, taken in her infancy, from the 16 fm. level. The stones of ore were compared, and were pronounced to be a *fac simile* of each other in every respect. It appears to me the Great Sheba Consols will be another of those monster mines periodically, but not often, opened upon. I understand it is the same lode as the Great Devon Consols three miles west.

WHEAL ARTHUR (Silver-Lead and Copper).—We understand that a company is now in course of formation for working this valuable mine, a preliminary grant of which has been obtained from the Duchy of Cornwall, and is in progress of completion. The reports of this sett, received by the committee, are of the most satisfactory character, and may be seen at the offices of the company, White Hart-court, Lombard-street, where every other information as to the adventure may be had. Full particulars and reports will appear in our Journal of next week.

WHEAL SARAH.—The works of this mine have been in abeyance, in consequence of difficulties in its financial affairs, which are now, however, in a fair way of being arranged, by the sale of a considerable number of shares, upon which heavy arrears of calls were due. The adventurers are of a highly respectable class, and are determined to prosecute the mine with vigour, under the superintendence of Mr. A. Murray, jun., who, at a meeting lately held, proposed to develope the rich lode already cut in the 30 fm. level, by sinking a new shaft between the two already in existence, by the aid of the water-wheel, and not using at all, or only occasionally, the steam-engine, and by which plan of operations a very moderate monthly cost, not perhaps exceeding 50*l.*, will suffice. The ore from the lode in the 30 fm. level, has been assayed by Mr. C. Binks, and contains 67 per cent. for lead, and 16 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore.

WEST BULLER.—This mine continues to realise the best opinions formed of her—she is undoubtedly the California of Cornwall. The shaft, 10 fms. under the 40 fm. level, turns out from 6 to 7 tons of ore per fathom; a winze sinking below the 40, 13 fms. west of the shaft, 5 tons per fathom; and the 40 west from 2 to 3 tons. The 40 east 5 tons per fathom, and a winze sinking below the 40, 8 fms. deep, and 24 fms. east of the shaft, from 5 to 6 tons per fathom. The engine and boiler-house took fire this afternoon, the 13th inst., and the whole of the wood-work was consumed; however, from the great exertions used, it is expected the engine will be again at work on Saturday, the 17th inst.

MINING COMPANY OF WALES.—The reports from the copper mines, slab, and slate quarries, &c., placed under this company, that have been lately received, are very encouraging. The slab quarries, by two bargains alone, have produced upwards of 80 tons of fine slabs, worth 200*l.*, at an expense, including all charges to the placing of them on the wharf, and expenses of one month's establishment, of not more than 65*l.* The tunnel on the Rhosyd Slate Quarries has cut through a portion of the best slate vein, so that in a short time these extensive quarries will be in a returning state. The Wrysgan Quarries are being extended for a greater number of bargains, and the present contracts are producing the best slate, in the usual proportion of quantity to good profits. The lodes of the Cwm Ciprwth and Gilvach Copper Mines continue to carry their leaders of solid ores, worth 4 tons per fathom; but the complaints of the want of power of the present machinery, and awaiting the orders of the board to commence the new works recommended by the company's agents, &c., are retarding the production of ores from these lodes very considerably. The Cardigan Silver-Lead continues to give such satisfactory proofs on the small trials now making, that when properly set to work, a high return may be here relied on. The other concerns of the company are still under examination. At the next meeting of the above company, which is to be held at their offices, as advertised in our present Number, we are requested to state that matters of high interest will be submitted for consideration.

SUNDERLAND DOCKS.—The directors of the company recently offered a premium of 10*l.* for the best plan for a pair of masting shears for the dock. Much dissatisfaction, we are informed, now exists respecting the disposition of the award. Mr. John Hughes, engineer, of Bishopwearmouth, boldly accuses the directors of not having fulfilled their contract—as he furnished a plan which has been acknowledged by all practical men to be best adapted for that purpose, but they have omitted to award him the prize. Mr. Hughes now calls on the shareholders to study their own interest, and to insist on the model which has gained the prize being produced on the 31st August, at the general meeting, when he will attend and produce his plan and specification.

THE TIMBER-PRESERVING COMPANY.—This company held their general meeting of shareholders on Thursday. The report, setting forth the working since their last meeting, and the future prospects, having been read and approved, the directors recommended a dividend similar to the last, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. It appeared from what transpired, that the efficacy of the process employed in the preservation of timber had attracted increased attention, and that the benefits resulting from it, as well to the public as to the company, were becoming every day better known.

ECONOMICAL RAILWAY LOCOMOTION.—On Friday a locomotive engine, only 10 tons in weight (the ordinary locomotive engines weighing 25 tons), arrived at the railway station, Waverley-bridge, from Glasgow, with a train of six carriages, having accomplished the journey from that city in 1 hour and 20 minutes. The engine is supposed to be on the principle of Adams's patent, which is designed for short distances, and is only to be attached to a single carriage, capable, however, of carrying about 100 passengers. The experimental trip was understood to have been quite successful.—*Scotsman.*

AMOUNT OF MONEY RAISED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The amount raised by railway companies in this country at the end of 1848 by shares and loans amounted to 33,234,817*l.*, and the aggregate expenditure was 200,178,058*l.*, of which 43,664,480*l.* was raised by loans bearing an average rate of interest of 4⅛ per cent., being, therefore, an annual charge upon the permanently invested property of 2,020,334*l.* The amount raised in 1849 is believed to be considerably less than in 1848, and probably not far exceeding 20,000,000*l.* Therefore the total amount expended upon railways at the end of 1849 did not exceed, say, 220,000,000*l.* At the end of 1849 the 5996 miles in operation represented a capital of about 197,500,000*l.*, showing for works, stations, plant, &c., an expenditure of about 33,000*l.* per mile in the construction of the line, and the provision of the necessary plant and material for working.

RAILWAY OPENINGS IN PROSPECT.—It appears that at the end of 1849 there were about 6030 miles of railway which had been authorised by Parliament, and still remained to be completed; that the principal part of the lines opened during the year were among those authorised in 1845 and 1846, and that the proportion of lines sanctioned in those years, the powers for constructing which have not been abandoned, is very great, being one-third and three-fourths respectively, and a still larger proportion for the year 1847. It is, therefore, to be inferred that no great length of new line has been commenced since last year, and that probably only about 1000 miles out of the 6030 miles which still remained to be opened at the end of 1849, were in progress of construction at that time.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN, AND SHREWSBURY AND BIRMINGHAM.—Memorials have just been submitted by the directors of both these companies to the Railway Commissioners, on their mutual misunderstandings and disputes. The Shrewsbury and Birmingham allege that the London and North-Western are using their powers to injure and destroy their line, while the London and North-Western represent that they are still willing to offer equal rates, irrespective of distance, to both the Shrewsbury and Birmingham, and Shrewsbury and Chester, so as to give to all parties a competition in public accommodation.

Wheal Margaret.—As C. Thomas was at work in the 140 fm. level, a scale of ground fell from the back of the level, broke his thigh in two places, and severely bruised his head.

Current Prices of Storks, Shares, & Metals.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Saturday morning, Eleven o'clock.

Bank Stock, 8 per Cent., 211
3 per Cent. Reduced Ann., 96⅞ 7 ⅛ ⅛
3 per Cent. Consols Ann., 96⅛ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛
3½ per Cent. Ann., 96⅛ ⅛ ⅛ 9
Long Annuities, 8⅛
India Stock, 10½ per Cent., 266
3 per Cent. Con. for Acct. (11th Sept. 96⅛ ⅛
Exchequ. Bills, 1000*l.*, 1½d. 67 65s pm.

Belgian, 4½ per Cent., 90½
Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 57⅛ 7 ⅛
Brazilian, 5 per Cent., 93½
Chilian, 6 per Cent., 103
Mexican 5 per Cent., ex Comp., 29½ 9 ⅛
Russian, 5 per Cent., 111⅛
Spanish, 5 per Cent., 17½ ⅛
Ditto 3 per Cent., 37½

MINES.—There has been more than an average amount of business transacted this week, and the inquiry for leading mines continues.

It is gratifying to find that a progressive upward movement in tin continues, a further advance having taken place during the week. Copper, however, has given way—it being quoted ½d. per lb. lower.

In our leading mines we find an active inquiry exists, among which we may name Condurrow, West Caradon, Mary Ann, Phœnix, Treviskey and Barrier, Stray Park, South Basset, and Alfred Consols.

In Devon Great Consols we learn that some improvements have taken place, and an important discovery in the Old Maria Mine in the 60 fathom level going west.

Holmbush continues productive in the 132 fm. level, where the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.

Alfred Consols, we learn, is progressively improving.

Kirkcudbright, Lewis, Treleigh Consols, and Stray Park, are also in an improved position.

At Court Grange they have made a communication in the 30 fm. level, between the engine-shaft and Oliver's shaft, and there is now a good ventilation through the mine, and a course of ore for upwards of 30 fms. long, with a back of 15 fms. They have put in a railroad through the mine at this depth, and next month will have a new wheel complete, and the drawing machine at work, when the returns per month will not be less than 30 to 40 tons, which will leave a profit of 150*l.* per month, with every prospect of a gradual increase.

The new level at Daren Mine, driving east under the old workings, has gone into the orey ground, which is much better than level Coed; the machinery will be complete in the course of the coming week.

The Wheal Golden Mine has sold 64 tons of silver-lead ores, at 12*l.* 13s. 6d. per 21 cwts., to the Combmartin and North Devon Smelting Company. The total amount is 811*l.* 4s.

The mines generally in the eastern part of Cornwall are looking remarkably well; but the Phœnix Mine is likely to become the most productive of any; 165 tons of excellent copper ore has been sampled, and ready for sale. The shaft is sinking under the 110 fm. level, in an excellent course of ore; the ends east and west are both rich. In the back of the 110 east, a pitch has been taken at a *farthing* in 1*l.*, the takers to raise 40 tons during the month, when they are to have 1s. 3d. in 1*l.* for the following month, which it is expected will give them good wages for the two months. Other parts of the mine are looking remarkably good.

Shares in the following mines have changed hands during the week:—East Wheal Rose, South Basset, Stray Park, Condurrow, Tincroft, Tremayne, Hennock, Mary Ann, Wheal Langford, Daren, Wheal Trelawny, South Plain Wood, Warleggan Consols, Callington, Wheal Russell, Tresavean, Treleigh Consols, Venton, Crebor Consols, Alfred Consols, West Seton, West Wheal Jewel, Levant, Black Craig, Kirkcudbright, &c.

At the usual quarterly meeting of Wheal Trelawny, the financial statement showed a profit of 1658*l.* 7s. 7d. for the months of March, April, and May, which, added to the balance from last account, allowed a dividend of 1560*l.*, being 6*l.* per share, leaving a balance in hand of 1055*l.* 12s.; during the above period the sales of silver-lead ores realised 6332*l.* 7s. 6d. The agents' report is highly favourable, and by a resolution of the meeting the shares were increased to 520, instead of 260, as heretofore.

At the meeting of Bedford United, the statement of accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 683*l.* 1s. 8d.; and an account of payments and receipts before the next meeting, showing a balance of receipts over payments of 1614*l.* 8s. 11d.; and an estimate of assets and liabilities, showing a balance in favour of assets of 2166*l.* 16s. 7d., were passed, and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share declared. The manager's report of the mine is highly favourable and encouraging.

At the usual quarterly meeting of Wheal Mary Ann, the accounts for the three months ending May showed a profit of 1995*l.* 7s. 10d., which, added to balance from last account, allowed a dividend of 1536*l.*, being 3*l.* per share, carrying to credit of next account, 1030*l.* 2s. 4d.

The directors of the Wicklow Copper Mining Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 1st March, to which date their accounts are made up.

At the Levant two-monthly meeting, a dividend of 5*l.* per share was declared, carrying to credit of the next account, 793*l.* 0s. 3d. The mine, we learn, is looking remarkably well.

At Wheal Seton two monthly account a dividend of 990*l.* was declared for the months of May and June, being 5*l.* per share, carrying to credit of next account 307*l.* 8s. Copper ores sold realised (less dues) 4374*l.* 11s. 7d., giving a profit of 985*l.* 17s. 4d. on the two months' workings. The agent's report of the mine is of an encouraging and gratifying character.

At Penzance Consols meeting, the accounts for the four months, ending June, showed a balance of 46*l.* in favour of the mines; the amount of tin sold during that time appears to be 568*l.* 13s. 6d. The reports, which had been regularly transmitted till lately, are now witheld; from what cause we have not as yet been advised.

The Comblawn adventurers met on the 15th inst., when a balance of 410*l.* 5s. 1d. was found against the mine, and a call of 2*l.* per share was deemed necessary. The mine had not been cleared to the bottom, but a bargain had been let which would enable them to do so.

At Wheal Sophia meeting, a balance of 79*l.* 4s. 9d. was shown in favour of the mine, but a call of 5s. per share was deemed necessary. The mine is reported to have improved since last meeting.

At the two-monthly meeting of Dyfngwm adventurers, the reports from the agent, recommending additional operations, estimating the outlay at 2000*l.*, was taken into consideration, and resolved that a call of 1s. per share should be paid monthly, until the required amount be raised. Since the report had been received, advices of improvements in some of the levels have reached the office.

The bi-monthly meeting of shareholders in the Rhoswiddol Lead Mines, was held on Tuesday; as the special meeting of the 16th of July was adjourned till the 27th August, in order to receive the manager's report of the result of the important cross-cuts now in progress, no business was transacted, except of a routine nature. The accounts of the last two months showed an expenditure of 384*l.* 3s. 3d.; the proceeds of lead sold amounted to 167*l.* 12s. 5d.—leaving a balance against the mine. The produce of the last month is not yet shipped.

At Wheal Langmaid account, the balance of 2*l.* 18s. 10d. was found in favour of the mine, and a call of 5s. per share was made.

At Wheal Mary (Redruth) meeting, a balance of 189*l.* 16s. 11d. was found against the company, and a call of 7s. 6d. per share was made.

At the meeting of Caradon Vale, a large party of the local proprietors attended, to witness the working of the engine recently set to work, and afterwards adjourned to Trethevy Mine, worked by the same company, and partook of a substantial dinner provided for them, and also for the working miners.

At the Wheal Vincent meeting, the accounts showed, that when all calls are paid, including June cost, the mine would be about clear of debt. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

At the two-monthly meeting of the Heignston Down Consols, the accounts showed a balance of 54*l.* 5s. 10s. in favour of the mine. Anticipating the cost-sheets due before the next two-monthly meeting, it was found necessary to provide for 928*l.*, which will be partly met by the sale of 50 tons of copper ore of high produce, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was deemed necessary, and accordingly made. The report of Mr. J. H. Hitchins will be found in another column, which we are pleased to find fully confirms his earliest expectations. The prospects are progressively improving, and there remains little doubt of this mine proving a lasting and valuable one.

At a meeting of Plymouth Wheal Yeoland, a proposition was made for the amalgamation of East Wheal Yeoland, and increasing the shares to 2048, which proposition is to be decided on Monday next.

The award in the arbitration of South and West Caradon Mines, we learn, has not yet been given. We extremely regret that the adventurers in the former mine had not sufficient moral courage to go to a jury, and have tried a cause for which a precedent does not exist.

Shares in the following Foreign Mines have changed hands:—Copiapo, St. John del Rey, Imperial Brazilian, United Mexican, National Brazilian, Linares, Cobre, and Australian.

At the meeting of the Worthing Mining Company, the accounts were presented, by which it appears that a balance of 891*l.* 19s. 6d. stands to the credit of the company. The directors report, which is a lengthy and elaborate document, entering into all the particulars of the property, &c., of this important company will be found in another column.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Copiapo Mining Company, a dividend of 8s. per share was declared from the profits of 4145*l.* 16s. 7d. Since the last meeting 468 tons of rich copper ore had been sold, realising a profit of 3772*l.* A cargo of 450 tons, and about 40 tons of silver leavings, is expected in October. There was about 1766 tons of copper ore laying in the valley of Copiapo on the 30th of April. The copper mines of La Compania and La Regina were looking highly encouraging, whilst the silver mines continued productive. The expenditure of these mines, since the 31st March is about 10,700*l.*, whilst the proceeds of plata pina transmitted to England has been 7300*l.*, and a further remittance is shortly expected.

The advices from Linares continue of the same improving character as formerly noticed. The return for July is about 90 tons, which is more than calculated on, and the same quantity is expected for August. The total quantity of lead at the mine in stock, and at the shipping ports of Saville and Malaga, is 178½ tons. The quantity weighed in stock for the week ending the 3rd August is given at 13½ tons.

Letters have been received from the United Mexican Mines, dated the 8th of July, but there appears no important improvement in the several mines. The detailed report will be found in another column.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Shares.	*Companies.*	*Paid.*	*Div. p. cent.*	*Price.*
22,500	Australasia	£40	£1½	£27 27½
20,000	Commercial of London	20	6	23⅛
10,000	London and County	20	6	—
60,000	London Joint-Stock	10	6	17⅞ 18
50,000	London and Westminster	20	6	27⅛ ¼
10,000	National Provincial of England	35	6	37
20,000	National of Ireland	22½	5	18½
20,000	Provincial of Ireland	25	8	43 42½
20,000	Union of Australia	25	6	32⅛
60,000	Union of London	10	6	12⅛ ⅛ ¼

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, AUGUST 16, 1850.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton.*		
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5 2 6–5 10		
Nail rods	6 5 0–6 10		
Hoops	7 0 0–7 10		
Sheets (singles)	7 15 0–8 5		
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 12 6–4 15		
Refined metal, Wales*	3 5–3 10		
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0		
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0–3 15		
Do. do. forge	2 8 0–2 10		
Do., No. 1, Clyde ... *net cash*	2 3 6–2 5		
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0		
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0		
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs } in Glasgow	2 15 0		
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs } in Wales	3 10–3 15		
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 0–6 0		
Rails	4 15 0		
Chairs (Clyde)	—		
FOREIGN IRON. *b*			
Swedish	11 15–12 0		
CCND	18 0 0		
PSI	—		
Gourieff	—		
Archangel	—		
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*			
Swedish keg	13 15–14 5		
Ditto faggot	14 7 6–15		
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*			
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 9		
Tough cake	*per ton* 79 10 0		
Tile	£78 10 0		
Old copper *e*	*per lb.* 8*d* 8½*d*		
Yellow Metal Sheathing	7½*d*		
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*			
Chili	—		
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*			
Pig	*per ton* 17 0–17 10		
Sheet	18 0–18 10		
Pipe	19 0 0		
Red lead	19 0 0		
White ditto	25 0 0		
Patent shot	20 10 0		
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*			
Spanish, in bond	16 0–16 10		
ENGLISH TIN. *i*			
Block	*per cwt.* 4 3 0		
Bar	4 3 0–4 4		
Refined	4 9 0		
FOREIGN TIN *k*			
Banca, H. C.	4 2–4 4		
Ditto, for Export only	—		
Straits	4 1–4 3		
TIN-PLATES. *l*			
IC Coke	*per box* 1 7 6–1 8		
IC Charcoal	1 12–1 13 6		
IX ditto	1 18 0		
SPELTER. *m*			
Plates, warehoused	*per ton* 15 10 0		
Ditto, to arrive	—		
ZINC. *n*			
English sheet	*per ton* 20 0–21 0		
QUICKSILVER *o*	*per lb.* 3*s.* 9*d.*–4*s.*		

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.
* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales.

REMARKS.—Copper has fallen ½d. per lb.—Iron continues very quiet; there is, however, a very moderate demand for shipment.—Tin is stationery: a public sale of 800 slabs Banca has taken place—500 slabs sold at 81s., after which the remaining 30 0 sold at 82s.

GLASGOW, AUG. 15.—Our market has presented no new feature of importance during the past month. An entire absence of all speculative demand has been its ruling characteristic, and prices remain at from 43s. 9d. to 44s. 3d. per ton for all Nos., f.o b. here. Purchasers are operating only for immediate wants, and yet no decline beyond one-half per cent. from former quotations has been submitted to by holders, and this but in a very few cases. The strike is now at an end, the colliers having resumed work on the masters' terms. The furnaces reported silent still continue so, and the reduced rate of make is adhered to by the makers. The consumption and shipments remain in the same ratio as last advised, and are now considered to be in excess of the make. Our market continues on the whole inactive, but not weak, and hopes are entertained by some parties that the time has almost arrived for monied speculators going into an article, which, at its present low rate, understood on the average to be under the cost of production, holds out some prospect for profitable investment. To-day I quote the price for all Nos., pig-iron, 43s. 9d. to 44s. 3d.—cash, free on board here. Gartsherrie and other American brands command at present 9d. to 1s. per ton extra. In manufactured iron a still better feeling prevails than in pig metal, although no change for the better has taken place in prices. The workmen having returned to their employment, the bar-iron works lately standing are again in operation, and generally well supplied with orders.—Bar-iron, 5*l.* 7s. 6d. to 5*l.* 15s.; plates and sheets, 7*l.* 10s. to 8*l.* 5s.; hoops, 7*l.* 10s.; nail-rods, 6*l.* 5s.—less 4 per cent. for cash, free on board here.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 15.—In our iron market, during the past week, we have no new feature worthy of record. Prices remain as last quoted, with a slight tendency to advance.

HULL, AUGUST 15.—Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., in their circular of this date, state that there has been a very quiet week in shares of all kinds.—In mines, Trefusis, Tremayne, Gustavus, and Mary Ann, would find buyers to a moderate extent. Other shares are offered without finding purchasers, this market at present being rather limited.—In railways, with the exception of York and North Midland, and Hull and Selby, there is not much inquiry for stock, buyers and sellers both looking forward to the meetings. Some of the lower-priced railway shares are more offered.

SILVER-LEAD ORE

Sold on the 10th August, to the Combmartin and North Devon Smelting Company.

Mine.	*21-Cwts.*	*Price.*	*Amount.*
Wheal Golden	64	£12 13 6	£811 4 0

LEAD ORES

Sold at Bagillt, on the 8th August.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Cairnsmore	40	£ 9 12 0	Mather & Co.
East Shallee	37	15 6 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
West Shallee	8	13 6 0	ditto

BLACK TIN

Mine.	*Tons.*	*Price.*	*Purchasers.*
Wh. Mary Emma (Lidford)	2	£50 0 0	Union Smelting Company.
East Crowndale	10½	46 5 0	Daubuz.
South Friendship Wh. Anne	1½	41 10 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last, August 15.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols, Wheal Josiah, Wheal Maria, Wheal Fanny, and Wheal Anna Maria, 1412—West Caradon 346—Marke Valley 273—Fowey Consols 233—Wheal Friendship 208—Phœnix Mines 165—Holmbush 127—Bedford United Mines 119—Wheal Mary 103—South Tolgus 94—West Wheal Jewel 57—Wheal Pink 51—Heignston Downs 50—Wheal Unity Wood 6.—Total, 3244 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—United Mines 1067—Par Consols 354—Tresavean 346—South Caradon 250—Wheal Comfort 211—Treleigh Consols 118—West Trethellan 34—Richards's Ore 6.—Total, 3862 tons.

COPPER ORES

At SWANSEA, for sale August 22.—Cobre 101, ditto 96, ditto 86, ditto 53, ditto 44, ditto 37, ditto 5, ditto 2, ditto 87, ditto 75, ditto 73, ditto 58.—Berehaven 125, ditto 117, ditto 107, ditto 100. ditto 77 ditto 14.—Burra Burra 60, ditto 55, ditto 52, ditto 46, ditto 37, ditto 35.—Chili 50, ditto 49, ditto 47, ditto 40, ditto 33.—Kapunda 43, ditto 42, ditto 40, ditto 38, ditto 7, ditto 39.—Kaw-aw 54, ditto 53, ditto 50, ditto 23.—Clenfuegos 60, ditto 55.—Llanberris 68, ditto 42.—Burra Burra 51, ditto 49.—Lackamore 36.—Gurtnadyne, 32.—Ballinoe 11.—Knockmahon 50.—Bonn 40, ditto 6.—Union 29, ditto 13.—Ballygahan 33.—Vine Slag 7.—Total quantity of ore to be sold, 2732 tons.

MINING APPOINTMENTS DURING THE WEEK.

19. Condurrow account on the mine; Fowey Consols sampling.
20. East Pool account on the mine.
21. North Roskear, North Pool, and other mines sampling.
22. Ticketing at Redruth—Devon Consols and other mines.
23. North Pool pay.
24. Pay day at Treviskey, Seton, Fowey Consols, Tywarnhayle, Great Consols, United, Comfort, West Buller, and Agar.

PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

Many of our readers and valued correspondents having often suggested the desirability of enlarged information in our Share List, by stating the locality of each mine, and the mineral produced, we are at length induced to accede to their wishes. As it is exceedingly difficult to obtain a correct knowledge of all the mines in our list in London, we trust the agents, and others interested, will assist us in making corrections, filling up blanks, and rendering the list comparatively free from the errors it has occasionally been subjected to, from the withholding of information by parties connected with the mines. We shall also at all times feel thankful for correct information as to the number of shares amount paid, price, &c., our object being to present as perfect a list as can be procured.

BRITISH MINES.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
1000	Abergwessin (silver-lead), South Wales	9	—
1024	Alfred Consols (copper), Hayle, Cornwall	8½	27 29
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Cardiganshire	5	5 5½
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	9	14
128	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall	42½	20
905	Barristown (lead), Carrick, Ireland	5½	30
3650	Bawden (silver-lead), Cornwall	¼	¼ ⅜
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock, Devon	2½	4½ ⅝
1280	Birch Tor and Vitifer (tin), Dartmoor, Devon	10½	7⅛ ⅝
5000	Black Craig and Craigton (lead), Scotland	—	5
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12½
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge, Cornwall	3	3
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper), Bodmin, Cornwall	1	3
60	Bosorn (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3½	10 12½
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just, Cornwall	182	150
2000	Bottle Hill (tin and copper), Plympton, Devon	2	2
1500	Bridford Wheal Augusta (lead), Bridford, Devon	¼	—
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron), South Wales	12	8
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½ 3
107	Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe, Cornwall	52½	10 11½
260	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott, Cornwall	1	2 3
2000	Bwich Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	—	4½
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	26	6
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	7	4
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea, Wales	7	—
256	Caradon Mines (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	22½	10
256	Caradon United (tin and copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	24	5 8
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive, Cornwall	¼	1½ 1¾
1000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan, near Camborne	5	12 15
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall	15	115 125
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), near Wadebridge, Cornwall	3½	7
132	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap, Corawall	21⅜	60 80
113	Charlestown (tin and copper), St. Austle, Cornwall	220	—
500	Comblawn (lead), Callington, Cornwall	5½	4½
128	Comfort (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	45	112½
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	110 115 17
2560	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall	14	6 6½
1000	Coombe Valley Quarry (slate), St. Ginnis, Cornwall	5	5 5½
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan, Cornwall	5	7
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	9	10
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	27	8
256	Crane and Bejawsa, Camborne	2	10
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	4	3½ 4
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	8
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	3
1040	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper), near Tavistock	11½	3 3½
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), near Tavistock	1	230 235
1000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	2	5
182	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	30	20
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock, Cornwall	6¼	3½ 4
10000	Durham County Coal (coal), Durham	45	9
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), North Wales	10	10
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed, Cornwall	¼	⅛
2500	East Birch Tor (tin), North Bovey, near Ashburton	3	3
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth, Cornwall	2	5
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	1	2½
2048	East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock	7¼	1¼
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan, Cornwall	13½	13
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper), Gunnis Lake	¼	⅛ ¼
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	15	65 70
256	East Seton and Wheal Maude, near Redruth, Cornwall	—	3
9000	East Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beer Ferris, Devon	1½	1⅝ 1¾
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	1⅛	8
1000	East Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall	1	1⅛
128	East Tywarnhayle (copper), St. Agnes, Cornwall	1	17½
128	East Wheal Ager (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	—	—
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	95
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn, Cornwall	50	490
1280	Esgair Llee (lead), Llanfihangel-y-Croythin, Cardigan	2	3 3½
248	Exmoor Wheal Eliza (copper), South Molton, Devon	11	8 10
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath, Cornwall	40	30
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead), Wales	1¼	3½
256	Garras (lead), near Truro	41	23
4000	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper), Ireland	1⅛	4
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire	5	200
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	44½	16
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's, Cornwall	2	3
256	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	80	17½
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	250
512	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead), Kea, Cornwall	20	85 90
512	Gt. Wh. Rough Tor Consols (copper), near Camelford	24½	20
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford, Cornwall	5	5
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	3	2⅜ 3
1024	Hawkmoor (copper), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	5	15
6000	Heignston Down Consols (copper), Calstock, Cornwall	2½	2⅜ 3
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock, near Exeter, Devon	26s	3
4500	Hennock (iron and tin), Hennock, near Exeter	21s	21s
512	Herodsfoot (lea!), near Liskeard	16	14
10000	Hibernian (copper), Ireland	12½	1⅜
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	23	12 15
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	10	2 3
1024	Kingsett & Bedford (lead & copper), St. Mary Tavy, Devon	3⅜	3
787	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland	8½	5
2048	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (copper and tin), Lamerton	10	5
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	—	10
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall	53	19
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just, Cornwall	—	160 170
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth, Cornwall	17	15 16
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire	75	600
1000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	9½	9 10
3500	Llynvi Iron (iron), North Wales	50	50
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon, Cornwall	10	⅝ 1
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3⅜	1⅛ 1⅜
128	Metha (lead) Newlyn, Cornwall	34	—
256	Mineral Court (tin), St. Stephens, near St. Austle	13½	30 35
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, &c.), Waterford, Ireland	7	4⅛ 5
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead), Botus-fleming	1⅛	3½
1024	Montgomery (lead and copper), Montgomeryshire	6	10½ 11
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader, Breconshire	—	5
1024	New East Crowndale (copper and tin), Tavistock	2	2
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin), Illogan, Cornwall	—	10
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	2	5
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	⅛	⅛
100	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool, Cornwall	45	410
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	5½	160
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe, Cornwall	1⅛	1⅞
512	North Wheal Vor (tin), Breage, near Helston, Cornwall	—	2½
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey, Cornwall	55⅝	650
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	2	6½
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	4	5½ 6
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead), Wales	3	5 5½
2048	Pentire Glaze, United (silver-lead), St. Mervin, Cornwall	3	5
1000	Penybank and Ercloyd (lead), Cardiganshire	4	6
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed, Cornwall	22s 3d	2⅝
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper), Tavistock, Devon	2½	3½ 4
512	Plymouth Wheal Yeoland (tin), Plymouth, Devonshire	6½	6
2500	Rhoswiddol and Bacheiddon (lead), North Wales	10	10
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney, South Wales	50	12
10000	Ditto New	7	3
5000	Roche Rock (tin), Roche, near St. Austle	1	1⅜ 2
5000	Rocks Mine (tin), Roche, near St. Austle	5	6 7
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin), Devon	2½	5 5½
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire, Wales	3	5
1024	South Balleswidden (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	⅛	⅛
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris, Devon	1	2⅜ 3
128	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	5	290
2000	South Carn Brea (copper). Illogan, Cornwall	—	10 12
1100	South Dolcoath (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	6	2 3
256	South Friendship Wheal Ann (copper), Devonshire	30	28 30
256	South Molton (lead), Devonshire	7	12 13
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton, Devon	2	5 5½
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant, Cornwall	15	30
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth Cornwall	16	135 140
256	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	28½	5 8
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead), South Wales	1	1
256	South Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	10½	315 325
124	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	160	550
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock, Cornwall	2	3½ 4
10000	Southern and Western, Irish (copper), Cork, Ireland	2½	4
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just, Cornwall	30	40
128	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	10	60
256	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin), Breaze, Corn.	2½	7⅜ 8½
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's, Cornwall	—	80
128	St. Michael Penkivel (cop. & tin), Chacewater, Cornwall	5	10½
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead), Cornwall	1	6
1000	Stray Park (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	10½	21 22
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), near Tavistock, Devon	3	4½
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8	3½
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool, Cornwall	7	12
1024	Trelusback, Stithians, Cornwall	—	7 8
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, near Liskeard	7½	8
240	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	8	17
2048	Trebell Consols	1½	1½
5000	Tregear Consols (antimony and silver-lead), St. Kew	1	2 2½
256	Tregorden (silver-lead) near Bodmin, Cornwall	10	6 7
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1	25 30
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	3 3 3½

BRITISH MINES—*Continued.*

Shares.	Company.	Paid.		Price.	
150	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's, Cornwall	7½	....	10	
2000	Trenances (copper), Helston, Cornwall	6	....	7	8½
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap	10	....	140	
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	5	....	25	30
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap, near Redruth	130	....	262	262½
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	2½	....	3½	
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	½	....	7½	
1000	Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire	2	....	2½	
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	50	....	160	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper), Cornwall	½	....	2	
256	Wellington Mines (copper and tin), Perranuthnoe, Corn.	25	....	27½	
128	West Buller (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	10	....	650	
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	....	92½	95
512	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper), St. Blazey	40	....	60	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey, Cornwall	5	....	—	
2500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe and St. Mewan, Cornwall	5	....	7½	
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth, Cornwall	10	....	20	21
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	45	....	120	150
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	....	20	
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	1½	....	10	
1024	West Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	3	....	3	4
3845	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper), St. Day, Cornwall	12	....	2½	
940	West Tolgus and Treloweth (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	12½	....	5½	
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	5	....	11	12
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear, Cornwall	11½	....	9	
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed, Cornwall	½	....	2	
5200	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow, Ireland	5	....	17	
5000	Wicklow (copper and sulphur), Wicklow, Ireland	3	....	3½	3¾
107	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	130	....	150	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	—	....	5	6
256	Wheal Albert (copper), Cornwall	10	....	28	29
128	Wheal Ann (tin), near Helston, Cornwall	—	....	50½	
256	Wheal Arthur (lead), near Redruth, Cornwall	4	....	3½	
120	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	10	....	22	
256	Wheal Benny (copper), Calstock, Cornwall	19½	....	5	
1024	Wheal Bray (copper), Alternum, Cornwall	11½	....	—	
232½	Wheal Calstock, Calstock, Cornwall	9	....	10	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin and copper), Gwinear, Cornwall	—	....	7½	
268	Wheal Courtenay (copper), Cornwall	20	....	23	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock, Devon	1½	....	2½	2¾
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	9	....	42	45
1024	Wheal Emily (lead and antimony), near Plymouth	3	....	5½	6
1024	Wheal Fortescue (copper), near Tavistock, Devon	4½	....	—	
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes, Cornwall	70	....	66½	
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock, Devon	27	....	6	8
4000	Wheal Golden (lead), Peranzabuloe, Cornwall	2	....	5	6
1000	Wheal-an-Grose (tin), St. Columb Major, Cornwall	5	....	5	6
1000	Wheal Grose (silver-lead, copper, &c.), near Wadebridge	½	....	—	
256	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	—	....	20	
100	Wheal Henry (copper), Ken, near Truro, Cornwall	—	....	40	
1024	Wheal Jane (lead), Landulph	1½	....	3½	
256	Wheal Kingston	½	....	1½	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead), Callington	½	....	1	
2000	Wheal Langmaid (lead), Devon	½	....	¾	1
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant, near Hayle	79	....	170	175
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5	....	51	
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe, Cornwall	1	....	1½	
360	Wheal Oak, near Helston, Cornwall	25½	....	5	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper), Cornwall	2	....	6	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	19	....	20	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall	15½	....	—	
210	Wheal Prospect	4	....	7	
120	Wheal Reath (tin), St. Ive's, Cornwall	41	....	120	
198	Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	....	270	
1056	Wheal Sarah (silver-lead), St. Kew, Cornwall	5	....	6	
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant, Cornwall	6½	....	7	
128	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth, Cornwall	—	....	5	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage, near Hayle, Cornwall	½	....	2	
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	4½	....	5	
1100	Wheal Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, near Bodmin, Cornwall	6½	....	7½	
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	3½	....	42	45
256	Wheal Tremaine, St. Ervan, Cornwall	9½	....	2½	
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and copper), Gwinear, near Hayle	9½	....	12	12½
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	40	....	62½	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	—	....	38	40
512	Wheal Venton (lead), Cornwall	2½	....	3½	4½
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum, Cornwall	5½	....	7	
128	Wheal Violet (tin and copper), St. Stephens, St. Austle	2	....	2	
184	Wheal Vyvyan (copper and tin), Constantine, Cornwall	—	....	60	

FOREIGN MINES.

5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	14½	....	2½	2¾
15000	Asturian Mining Company (coal, iron, &c.), Spain	15	....	1½	2
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia	4	....	3	3½
6000	Barossa Range (copper), South Australia	1½	....	¾	
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	23	....	6½	
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	....	32½	
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	....	4¾	
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	....	12½	13½
5000	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2	....	¾	
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	....	2½	2¾
500	Ditto New	3	....	3	
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	....	—	
20000	Mexican and South American (silver), Mexico	8	....	1	1½
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	....	2¾	3
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	....	¼	
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	....	8½	
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	....	15	15½
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28½	....	4¾	5 5½
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	2	....	2	2½

ACCIDENTS.

Wheal Owles.—N. Nicholas received such such serious injuries, as to render his recovery doubtful, from the falling of a stone. There is some reason to fear that the accident arose from some malicious or mischievous person throwing the stone down the shaft.

Percy Main.—As William Mordue was near the drum of the standing engine, a jagged end of the wire rope of the Backworth waggonway caught his waistcoat. He was drawn over the drum, cast upon the wheel, and torn in pieces. Life, of course, was extinct in a moment.

Dundee.—As James Tindal, an old fireman at Messrs. Carmichael and Co.'s Foundry was oiling a shaft of the steam-engine, one of the wheels caught hold of his clothes, and dragged him between it and another. Before he could be extricated, he was dreadfully mangled. Death was instantaneous. Deceased had been 13 years in the employment of the Messrs. Carmichael, was a very steady man, and highly respected by his master and fellow-workmen.

Ystalyfera.—Evan Thomas was killed by the falling of a stone from the roof one of the patches where he was working.

Frightful Accident.—Mr. J. Gillies, the tacksman of Northfield Quarry, near Denny, Stirlingshire, was engaged in blasting a piece of whin rock, and as the powder did not immediately ignite, he incautiously stooped down to examine the cause. He had no sooner done so, however, than the explosion took place, and he was literally blown to atoms, the limbs and other portions of the body being scattered about on every side. Mr. Gillies was a young man much respected in the neighbourhood.—*North British Mail.*

An explosion took place on the 29th ult. in a gunpowder manufactory at Etterstad, a league from Christiana, in Norway: 10 men were at work at the time, six were killed on the spot, two were seriously injured, and the other two could not be found. The violence of the explosion was such that the windows of several houses at Christiana were broken. The manufactory had only been open six weeks, and belonged to Messrs. Haxmann and Olsen.

Falling down a Coal-pit.—On Thursday afternoon, a shocking accident—one, perhaps without parallel in character—occurred at one of the pits of Mr. Wilson's Colliery, Dalmarnock. James M'Bride, a person charged with the overlooking of the relay hands, was stationed at the entrance of the pit with one or two fellow-workmen. To amuse them, he commenced the performances of some gymnastic feats close to the brink, when, suddenly, he overbalanced himself, and, to the dismay of the onlookers, rolled over and was precipitated down the shaft, a distance of 30 fms. It is needless to say, that when the body was got out life was extinct.—*Glasgow Mail.*

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14—Begbie's Hartley 13 6—North Percy Hartley 13 6—Ravensworth West Hartley 13 3—South Peareth 12—Tanfield Moor 12 6—Townley 13—Wylam 13 3—Wall's-End Gosforth 13 6—Hilda 13 6—Wharncliffe 13 9—Eden Main 14 3—Belmont 14 6—Hetton 15 6—Haswell 15 9—Jonassohn 13 3—Kepier Grange 14 6—Lambton 15 3—Russel's Hetton 15 3—Scarborough 14—Heugh Hall 14 3—Kelloe 14 9—South Hartlepool 14 6—South Kelloe 14 3—Thornley 14 6—West Kelloe 14—Whitworth 13—Tees 15 6—Vernon's Tees 15 3—Cowpen Hartley 14—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 14.—Ships at market, 109; sold, 67.

WEDNESDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 13 9—Begbie's Hartley 13 3—Holywell 13 6—North Percy Hartley 13 6—Ord's Main 13—Ravensworth West Hartley 13 3—South Peareth 12—Tanfield Moor Bute's 12 6—Townley 13—West Wylam 13—Wylam 13 6—Wall's-End Acorn Close 13 6—Bewick and Co. 13 9—Gosforth 13 6—Harton 13 6—Hedley 13 3—Northumberland 13—Original Gibson 13—Wharncliffe 13 6—Bell 14 6—Belmont 14 6—Braddyll 15 3—Hutton 13—Hetton 15 3—Haswell 15 6—Kepier Grange 14 3—Lambton 15—Richmond 15—Russel's Hetton 15—Scarborough 14—Stewart's 16—Bentley 13 9—Heselden 13 6—Heugh-hall 14—Hartlepool 15 3—Kelloe 15—South Hartlepool 14 3—South Kelloe 14—West Kelloe 13 9—Whitworth 13—Adelaide Tees 14 9—Cowndon Tees 13 9—Clavering Tees 13—Maclean's Tees 13—Seymour Tees 13 6—South Durham 13 6—Tees 15 3—Birchgrove Graigola 20—Gwaen Cae Gurwen Stone 23 6—Hartley 13 3—Snapethorpe 13 3—Whitworth Coke 21.—Ships at market, 195; sold, 120.

FRIDAY.—Begbie's Hartley 13—Clavering's New Tanfield 12 6—Holywell 13 6—Ord's Main 13—Ravensworth Pelaw 12 6—Ravensworth West Hartley 13 6—Tanfield Moor 12 6—Tanfield Moor Bute's 12 6—Townley 13—Walker Primrose 12—West Hartley 14—West Wylam 13—Wylam 13 6—Wall's-End Bewicke and Co. 13 6—Gosforth 13 6—Hilda 13—Lawson 13—Original Gibson 13 3—Riddell 13 3—Walker 13—Lambton Primrose 14 3—Bell 14 6—Belmont 14 6—Braddyll 15 3—Hetton 15 6—Haswell 15 6 and 15 9—Kepier Grange 14 3—Lambton 15—Lumley 13 6—Russel's Hetton 15—Scarborough 13 9—Stewart's 15 9—Caradoc 14—Heugh Hall 14 6—Hartlepool 15 6—Kelloe 15—Seymour Hartlepool 12 to 13—South Hartlepool 14 6—Thornley 14 6—West Kelloe 13 6—Whitworth 13—Adelaide Tees 14 9—Cowndon Tees 13 9—Cleveland Tees 13—Maclean's Tees 13—South Durham 13 6—Tees 15 3—Cowpen Hartley 14—Gwaen Cae Gurwen Stone 23 6—Hartley 13—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 14—Whitworth Coke 20—Derwentwater Hartley 14.—Ships at market, 181; sold, 107.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

The number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending August 10 was—No. of passengers, 16,859.—Amount of money, £70 4s. 11d.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

"Vulcan" writes—"I find that some of the wrought-iron I purchase for my use is often so *red short* that I can scarcely use it. Will some of your correspondents be pleased to inform me how this can be altered or prevented? At the forge from whence it came, they say the quality is in the pigs. Is this the case, or is it in the manufacture at the forge? Can it be removed, and how?"

The interest of the Electric Telegraph Company is divided into 6000 shares, upon which 29*l.* has been paid.

The area of Hyde Park is 381 acres; Kensington Gardens, 290; Regent's Park, 403; St James's Park, 83; Green Park, 71; Victoria Park, 160; Greenwich Park, 174—making a total of 1568 acres.

"X." (Glasgow).—We are obliged for the information. We shall have occasion to revert to the subject in a week or two, when it will prove useful. We shall be glad to hear again.

"J. C." (Calstock).—The quotation was furnished us by a broker.

"A Shareholder" (Pall Mall) should apply at the office for the particulars: we cannot think he would be refused.

"M. R." (Gwennap).—We prefer the Journal being ordered through a bookseller or news agent, who will also supply the "Glossary of Mining and Smelting Terms."

"N. W." (Liverpool).—We cannot learn any particulars of the adventure alluded to. A lawyer will advise as to the best course to be pursued.

"B. R." (Thames Ditton).—The light of comets is subject to the laws of polarization. This fact was first proved by Arago, on the 3d of July, 1819. A ray of light from Halley's comet was made to afford, in 1825, two images of complimentary colours, red and green.

W. Humphreys (Pimlico).—The specific gravity of aerolites varies from 1·9 to 4·2. They are generally believed to be nebulous matter floating in planetary space, and brought within the sphere of the earth's attraction. We know them to be dense and consolidated, and of no very great size when they reach the earth, but while traversing the atmosphere they are probably surrounded by inflammable vapours and gases, which gives them a great apparent diameter, and constitutes the phenomena of fire-balls.

"Gas."—The first gas pipe was lighted within these sixty years, and there are now in England and Wales 560 proprietary gas-works, and 170 in Ireland and Scotland. Besides these, there are 33 which belong to private individuals, and 12 the property of municipal bodies or parish officers—in all, 775 distinct establishments for the manufacture and sale of gas. In these works a capital of 10,500,000*l.* is said to be invested. The quantity of gas annually produced is about nine thousand millions of cubic feet, and the coal consumed in making it weighs 1,125,000 tons. The number of persons employed in its production is about 20,000; and, probably, an equal number finds employment in the preparatory work in the mines, iron-works, and other processes connected with it. After allowing for waste and leakage, the quantity of gas actually sold to the public in the year is about 7,200,000,000 feet, producing a light equal to what would be given out by 33,133,640 gallons of sperm oil, which, at 8s. a gallon, would cost the customers 13,253,456*l.* The gas itself is charged by the companies at about 1,620,000*l.*

"Enquirer" (Cardiff).—The only railroad open at present in Spain is that from Barcelona to Matoro. The Madrid and Valencia Railway is nearly completed as far as Arangeuz, a distance of about 30 miles, which it is anticipated will be open in October next. A line in the Asturias is being surveyed, and we hear there will be no difficulty in raising the necessary capital in Madrid. Unless connected with some of the companies, there are but few openings for foreign engineers in Spain—the Spaniards having a great distrust and envy of foreigners establishing themselves in the country.

Mr. Thomas Craddock's description of his New Regulating Damper; Mr. Lake's paper on some of the Uses of Pyrogen in Nature; and several other matters, are unavoidably postponed.

We are unavoidably compelled to postpone Mr. Franklin Coxworthy's paper, entitled 'Evaporation not referable to 'Heat'—the Hygrometer an Imperfect Instrument."

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 17, 1850.

Our legislative body have terminated their labours for the past session of the Imperial Parliament. One of the few results of their long sittings has been "An Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines in Great Britain." Defective as this is in almost every clause, yet we must accept it as a boon and a foreshadowing of better things to come. We certainly had thought, after the immense mass of evidence which had been collected, and the valuable information which was there elicited, that a fuller and more comprehensive measure would have been adopted. Great objections have been raised on the part of several of the coalowners against the bill, guided by a spirit of determined opposition to any interference in their private undertakings.

In another column, a letter will be seen from a "Scotch Mining Engineer," who appears decidedly opposed to Government inspection; at the same time, he informs us that the agent for the Crown in Scotland is the Procurator Fiscal. However efficient that gentleman may be in his legal duties, we can well conceive that the "Scotch Mining Engineer" can place no reliance on his judgment, and finds his inspection worthless. The men to be appointed inspectors should be individuals combining with theoretical attainments a perfect practical knowledge of mining in all its branches, liable only to be displaced for incompetency, or gross dereliction of duty, and only then under a fair and full inquiry. Such men, perfectly independent of the coalowners, selected, as they should be, from the most intelligent of the viewers, would be a great protection to the labourer, and a useful adjunct, by his advice and suggestions, to the agent. If, on the other hand, they are selected from men merely known by their scientific abilities and learned theories, or, still worse, appointed by way of patronage and nepotism, the institution will fall into contempt, and receive the reprobation which, previous to its coming into operation, its enemies would fain allot to it.

We again repeat that a fearful responsibility devolves on Government in appointing the individuals who are to watch over the lives of thousands, and those depending on them. During the years 1847, 1848, and 1849, no less than 1757 deaths have occurred; while, during the same period, the injuries have amounted to 776. Up to the present date, the deaths this year have amounted to 318. These have been caused by explosions, 150; falls of roof and coal, 91; falling in shaft, 31; accidents, 30; machinery, 14; breakage of ropes, 2. The injuries have been, from explosions, 46; falls of roof and coal, 19; falling in shaft, 4; accidents, 9; machinery, 1; breakage of ropes, 0—making a total of deaths and injuries of 397. These are only such as have come under our especial notice, collected from various sources, and there is not the least doubt that numerous accidents occur of which we are not cognizant, or able to obtain any information. Though many of these lamentable occurrences arise from the carelessness of the workmen—and probably, with due caution, might be avoided—in many instances they arise from want of knowledge, and an ignorance of the danger with which they are surrounded.

Improvements in ventilation, &c., have, in many cases, been opposed by the avarice of the proprietor, who feared not to risk the life of his workmen, if he could economise his capital. This and greater evils can be remedied, and now only depends on the Government to appoint an efficient body of inspectors (and there are numbers of capable men to be found in England) to carry out the spirit of the Act. It will depend greatly on the support and the instructions which they receive from their superiors whether the duties they will have to perform will be of benefit to the mining interest or otherwise. In order to obtain a sufficient insight into the workings of a colliery, or mine, a stranger, however practical he may be, should know all the plans and sections of the workings previously; and it should, therefore, be considered a matter of stringent necessity that plans should, from time to time, be deposited with the inspectors of the district. Not only should instructions be given as to ventilation, but likewise to timbering, and all workings where life and limb are risked. Ample powers and full instructions given to the inspectors will enable them to become useful to all parties—to protect the working miner from the possible ignorance of the agent, or the cupidity of his employer; while incomplete and irresponsible orders will render the powers of the inspector nugatory; and instead of being a means of ameliorating past ills, he will merely be a useless piece of machinery added to the present hitherto defective system.

It would be imagined that an article like coal, which is the principal support of our manufactures, is so necessary to our domestic purposes, and, in fact, has been, by its use, one of the principal means of raising the British empire to its present pre-eminent position, should have had its production and development aided in every way by the Legislature, instead of being specially marked out as an object of taxation. In fact, it would seem to have been the policy of all legislators, from the time of HENRY III. to the present, to discourage, as much as possible, the extended consumption of this most useful article. In the early period of the coal trade prohibition after prohibition was issued by the different sovereigns, in order to prevent the inhabitants of London from using it as fuel. The necessities of the people, however, triumphed over the vexatious regulations which trammelled them, and during the latter period of the TUDOR dynasty sea coal fires had everywhere superseded the "ancient log." As soon as the transmission of coals became of any importance, the close corporation of London petitioned the Crown to have the right of meterage of all coals delivered at the port of London. This was conceded to them by charter A.D. 1613, which privilege they have since retained. Immediately after the fire of London a further tax was imposed, in order to rebuild St. Paul's, and the different city churches. On the accession of WILLIAM III., the Whig ministry of the day levied a tax upon all sea-borne coal of 5s. per chaldron, which weighed especially heavy on the inhabitants of London and the southern counties. This was not levied under any system, or fixed principle: that taken to Ireland only paid 1s. 7½d.; that to Wales 1s. 8d.; while, for a considerable period, Scotland was wholly exempt. During the late war this iniquitous tax was raised to 9s. 4d.; in 1824 it was reduced to 6s., and in 1832 finally abolished. We believe the present amount received by the corporation of London, to the detriment of the producer and the consumer, is about 4s. to 4s. 4d. per chaldron, exclusive of the 10d. per chaldron, which was passed by the Act to defray the expenses of the approaches to London-bridge. Previous to the bill being passed, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the object of the coal tax was to provide a fund for making improvements in the densely-populated districts in London; and he could not conceive a more legitimate fund for that purpose than a tax, which was paid generally by the inhabitants of the metropolis, and particularly by the wealthiest portion of them. To this Mr. FORSTER replied, that the tax was entirely paid by the coalowners, and not by the inhabitants of London—a more unfair tax could not be imposed. We must disagree with both these gentlemen; and though it, no doubt, acts as an injury on the coalowner, by limiting the demand, it doubly hurts the consumer, whose very existence depends upon obtaining a certain supply of the article, even at any price. Fire, and its concomitant warmth, has been justly said to be one of the greatest necessaries of life, and the poor man's comfort; and with all due deference to Sir CHARLES WOOD, we will tell him that it is not the wealthy individual whom this tax oppresses, but the wretched and poorer classes of the metropolis—those who are not enjoying one sufficient meal from the one week to the other, who live but from day to day, from hour to hour, earning scarcely a wretched pittance to hold life and soul together; it is these, the countless myriads of the poor, and not the few wealthy, who pay this iniquitous and unjust tax, levied for the purpose of raising stucco deformities, abortive cascades, and gaping thoroughfares, from which they are driven whenever they appear to thrust themselves between the wind and the nose of nobility. The price of coals varies according to the season and the consumption. The wealthy man, and he of the middling class, who has money at command, while the article is cheap, purchases, and stores it in his ample cellars for the coming winter, pleased to think he has laid in his winter stock, to cheer his Christmas, at an exceedingly low rate. The working class, had they even the means, have not the accommodation, or the space, to provide themselves with fuel for the winter. The consequence of this is that, while the rich buy their coals at 20s. per ton, the poor are necessitated to purchase theirs by the 14 lbs., up to 112 lbs. (and he must be well to do indeed who could afford, at one time, to purchase that quantity), at a rate varying from 28s. to 35s. per ton.

Such simple facts the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER may probably not be cognizant of, or, if so, the class they refer to he may not consider worthy of his attention. The Whigs, with that usual good fortune which has so often assisted them in their dilatory dilemmas, have obtained their bill; and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are now authorised to borrow the money on the credit of the London coal tax for the *improvement of the metropolis*. If by this is meant the City of London, we certainly think the plethoric corporation have quite sufficient to carry out any improvements that may be required there from their own funds. The governing bodies of the different metropolitan boroughs have the power to raise money for all local purposes; and we think it excessively hard that taxes should be imposed on the poorest classes, in order to improve and beautify the approaches to the dwellings of the wealthier. Had such a tax been levied on the inhabitants of the metropolis for the purpose of improving the dwellings of the working classes, there might have been some reason in obliging them to pay their quota to a burden which was to benefit them. Six months in the year the rich are in general absent from town, and can sit by a fire untaxed either by Government or municipality, with the pleasing consciousness that the King's-road, or some other favoured locality in Belgravia, will be repaired at the expense of the poor man's "London coal tax."

From the recklessness of expenditure, gross jobbing, and general mismanagement shown by the Woods and Forests, which has been continually losing money where private enterprise would gain, we think the placing of a further sum of money in their hands, is but another proof of that indifference to the public interest and due regard to private patronage which has been the leading Whig principle from the revolution of 1688 to the present day; and we have not the least doubt, when the sum so raised has been expended, the tax will still be retained for the metropolitan improvements commenced, and not then finished. The bill has now become the law of the land, and for a considerable period the burthen must be borne; but we would advise the coalowners and the coal producers of the country to unite firmly, and not rest until they have obliged the Government to take measures to rescind a tax which presses so heavily on the poor, but deals so leniently with the rich.

In the MINING JOURNAL of 1st June we inserted some statistical details of the comparative qualities of coal from the Lancashire field and those of Northumberland and Durham, being a portion of a letter addressed by Mr. WILLIAM LAIRD to THOS. LITTLEDALE, Esq., the chairman of the Dock Committee of Liverpool. The whole of the letter has just been published, and is now before us;* in it the writer endeavours to draw the attention of the dock authorities to the importance of the coal trade, and how it might be enormously increased in Liverpool, to the vast benefit of the dock interest and the advantage of the public. For properly elucidating the subject, diagrams of the staiths and drops in use at the several coal ports on the east coast are given, and also a well-executed map of the British coal-fields—the latter showing at one view the relative proximity of the different fields to the sea coast, and the convenient and eligible position of Liverpool as a coal port.

In opening the subject, Mr. LAIRD shows that in 1843 there existed in Liverpool 120 acres of dock surface, which was increased in 1849 to 152 acres, and that there are now in progress works which will make the area equal to 293 acres. That the bond debt of the dock estate in 1843 was 1,791,000*l.*, in 1849 3,914,000*l.*, and the completion of the works now in progress will raise it to the sum of 6,000,000*l.*; while, however, the bonded debt has nearly doubled in six years, the income, which in 1843 was 188,296*l.*, has only been increased about 20 per cent.—hence the necessity for adopting vigorous measures to draw new trades to the port, and more fully developing those already in existence. The Liverpool docks have not, up to the present moment, had to contend with any competition of moment, but the increased facilities of inland transport given by railways, and the desire shown by directors of lines terminating at the coast or navigable rivers to connect them with existing docks, or with offspring of their own, as Southampton, Sunderland, and Grimsby, clearly shows that this monopoly is endangered, if not at an end, and that to retain its present prosperity dock space alone will be useless, unless the quays which bound it are provided with railways and other mechanical contrivances, calculated to cheapen labour and lighten the cost of transmitting produce to the interior, or receiving goods from thence for shipment. On the increase of the supply of coal the author says—

> The great development of the coal trade of the east coast has taken place within the last 40 years, the general introduction of railways and increase of steam navigation during that period having accelerated with rapid steps the shipments of coal. Within that period these shipments have increased from 2,612,388 tons (Porter's *Progress of the Nation*) to 7,438,880 tons—the increase in the first 20 years of that period being only 877,287 tons, while in the last 20 the increase has been five times greater, or 4,348,605 tons. In the first 20 years, from 1818 to 1838, railways were comparatively unknown; in the latter period, from 1828 to 1848, great progress was made in their construction, and the ease

* *The Export Coal Trade of Liverpool; a Letter to Thomas Littledale, Esq., Chairman of the Liverpool Dock Trust.* By WM. LAIRD. Liverpool: Baines and Herbert.

and facility with which minerals could be transported by this novel mode of transit was no longer matter of doubt. The immediate effect of this rapid expansion of the trade was to open up new and distant coal-fields heretofore unexplored, whose produce could not previously be brought to market on account of the expense of transit—the new harbour of Seaham was created, and those of Middleboro' and Hartlepool reorganised. As a natural consequence, considerable competition ensued, and the price of coal in the London market was reduced to the extent of 4s. 10d. per ton in six years.

Of 11,625,193 tons of coal, shipped in 1848, on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the ports of Northumberland and Durham alone sent out 7,838,380 tons, while from the ports of Liverpool, Runcorn, Preston, and Lancaster, the total shipped was only 252,408 tons. On the extent of the Lancashire coal-field, Mr. LAIRD says—

The productive portion of the Lancashire coal-field is computed to cover an area of 550 to 600 square miles. Its form is irregular, consequently difficult to define; but it may be sufficiently so for my purpose by stating, that a line drawn on the south from Huyton, near Liverpool, to a point a short distance north of Stockport on the south, from that to Colne on the east; Colne to Ormskirk on the north, and thence to Huyton on the west, will embrace the chief portion at present producing coal. Mr. Dunn, of Newcastle, a mining engineer of eminence, and author of a valuable work on the coal trade, is of opinion that the "limit of this coal-field is not yet defined, and that a great district lying to the westward of Prescot, yet unproved, will be found to contain coal." He does not think "that there is any well-grounded assurance against coal existing underneath the Liverpool red sandstone, or that future borings may not hereafter prove that the Lancashire and North Wales coal seams are continuous.

And of the Northumberland and Durham—

The Newcastle, or east country, coal-field, like all others, is in form basonic—the centre being taken to be the deep colliery of Monkwearmouth, at Sunderland, from which point the coal strata have in every direction a general rise. To the eastward its extent is veiled in the obscurity of the ocean; but its landward, or westerly, outcrop may be defined by a line drawn from the junction of the River Coquet with the German Ocean, passing through Morpeth, Prestwick, Headon, Ovingham, and Newlands, in Northumberland, and continued through Broomshields, Wolsingham, Redburn, and Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham. The south-eastern part of the district is overlaid by the magnesian limestone, the westerly verge of which is defined by a line drawn from South Shields on the north, through Bolden, Pensher, Newbottle, Aycliffe, Summerhouse, across the Tees in a south-westerly direction; and it is now a matter of great speculation how far eastward beyond the present collieries the coal-field remains good. The southern limit of the productive coal-field may be defined by an undulating line, commencing a little to the south of Castle Eden on the east, and passing through South Wingate, Bishop Middleham, Chilton, Eldon, Evenwood, Keverston, Langley Dale, and Woodland Common, beyond which the red sandstone appears.

The productive area of this coal-field is estimated at 780 square miles. In extent it exceeds that of Lancashire, but on the other hand the latter produces far greater variety of coal, and while possessing every description of bituminous fuel common to northern coal-fields, alone produces Cannel, which Mr. Dunn describes as being of a peculiar "formation, abounding in gas, and like no other coal in Great Britain." To our proximity to this coal may be ascribed the superiority of Liverpool gas over that of other towns, both in cheapness and purity, and its general use in private dwellings. The north of England coal-field contains some 30 seams of coal, with a total thickness of about 30 ft., while Lancashire possesses 75 well-defined deposits of coal—making about 150 feet total thickness. The rivers Tyne and Wear form natural channels of water communication through the Newcastle and Durham coal-field, but not being navigable for vessels of size for any distance, keels are employed on these rivers to convey the produce of the mine from the nearest shipping place to tide-water, where it is discharged into colliers. These vessels are navigated by four men, and are built to carry 8 Newcastle chaldrons of coal of 53 cwts. each, equivalent to 21 tons 4 cwts. of our weight. The coals, when large, are generally placed in the keel according to convenience, when small deep sideboards are added, within which they are piled up. If the coal is tender, to prevent breakage as much as possible, the waggon in which it is brought from the pit's mouth is lifted by a steam crane, and its contents discharged into a tub of some capacity on board the keel; from which it is again lifted by the same means to the combings of the colliers' hatchway, and there it is emptied into the hold—so much pains does the coalowner take to deliver the produce of his mine in good condition.

After alluding to the dangerous state of the north-eastern harbours, and the number of vessels annually lost on the coast, and comparing them with the safety of the Mersey, proved by 27,026 ships having entered and went out of Liverpool in one year, of which only three were lost—he arrives at the conclusion that Lancashire can successfully compete in the supply of coal with Newcastle, from the following facts:—

1. That the quality of our coal equals that of Newcastle, except in point of cohesion and presence of sulphur—the first of which points can be cured by means of proper mechanical contrivances for shipping it, and the second by the more extended use of the Wigan coal.
2. That the varieties of coal found in Lancashire exceed those found in Durham and Northumberland.
3. That while the depth of our pits does not exceed an average of 750 to 1000 ft., those of Durham and Northumberland range from 1200 to 1800 feet.
4. That the cost of raising coal in Lancashire is 3s. to 3s. 6d. per ton, against 4s. 9d. to 5s. per ton in Durham.
5. That the average cost of carriage from the pit's mouth to Liverpool by railway equals, and by water and rail averages 9d. per ton less than that of Northumberland and Durham.

As to the capabilities of Liverpool, Mr. LAIRD says—

I fearlessly assert, from personal knowledge of other places, that no port in the kingdom can provide facilities equal to those which might be made at Liverpool; none possess the same natural advantages—none the same amount of intercourse with all parts of the world—none the same steam marine. To all other coal ports vessels are obliged to go in ballast. To carry on the coasting trade in coal from London to the north, 10,000 tons of gravel are weekly supplied in the Thames, and railway companies in the north actually paid for discharging and conveying it to a convenient place of deposit—all which expenses would be avoided at Liverpool. No vessel exceeding 500 tons burthen can safely load and go to sea from the eastern ports—the average size of colliers being only 220 tons. Access to their ports is impossible, except at high water, and with an easterly wind no vessel can put to sea without a steamer. All their harbours have bars at their entrances, dry, or nearly so, at low water—while at low water spring tides there is 11 ft. of water at the mouth of the Mersey. Despite these natural disadvantages, look at the wonderful trade which has been created, at the difficulties overcome, and at the great works now in progress for increasing and extending it.

Mr. LAIRD shows how a clear gain to the town of Liverpool of 40,000*l.* a-year might be secured by an extension of the coal trade, and concludes with the following remarks:—

If I am incorrect in any statement, I shall be glad to have it set right. Personally I have no interest in the coal trade, my only reason for addressing you on the subject being a desire to see my native town use her great natural facilities for increasing and extending a trade which may, I hope, eventually equal, if not rival, that of the east coast, and which will increase the wealth of the district, the prosperity of the town, and the number of shipping of the port; and last, not least, will afford not only increased employment to many of our hard working and industrious population, but also cheapen to the poor man what may, perhaps, be called his greatest luxury—"a sea-coal fire."

We inserted, last week, a letter from a correspondent at Redruth, containing some strictures on an article which appeared in the Journal of the 27th July, on the Devon Great Consols and the Carn Brea Mines, as to their wealth and importance relatively. We this week insert some further letters on the subject, and having now given both parties a hearing, we hope the subject may be considered closed. It will be remembered that the statement we gave as to the original and the present prices of the shares in these mines, as well as of the value of their produce, was from those mining statistics which have recently been made patent to all the world, and that they were no more ours individually than they are those of any Journal which prints and publishes them. We repeat it, there does not appear to be any just doubt whatever of their substantial accuracy; and, therefore, any one finding fault with the statement, is actually finding fault with the mines for being so productive. With respect to South Carn Brea in particular, as being a new mine, and the extent and quality of her lodes not yet absolutely tested, there may be some foundation for a doubt. In a mine not as yet open, nor at work, it is impossible it should be otherwise. But her situation undoubtedly is highly favourable, and the rich courses of ore which skirt all her margin renders it comparatively certain that she will prove as rich as any of the setts around her. We say this not to provoke further discussion on the subject, which must now be considered closed, but to explain and justify the course which, in this instance, we have thought it our duty to take.

At the meeting of the Stockton and Darlington Railway, held on the 14th inst., it was elicited that a chaldron of coals brought from the Black Boy Colliery to the place of shipment cost 5s. 7¾d.; whereas the charge from the Etherley Colliery, which was four miles further distant, was only 5s. 3d. Mr. PEASE, one of the directors, stated that the difference arose out of the fact that the Etherley Colliery lay in the vicinity of the Wear Valley line; and the coals from the Black Boy Colliery did not go on that line. According to the Act of Parliament, traffic passing over 10 miles of line should be charged at a certain rate; going 20 miles at a less rate, and so on, reaching a minimum rate for 40 or 50 miles. The owners of the Stockton and Darlington Railway properly could not legally reduce the rate on their line; but, as lessees of the Wear Valley line, they had power to make a reduction, or drawback, on all goods passing over that line; and they were induced to do so by the fact, that distant collieries on that line, if charged the full amount of the whole course of the transit, would be completely thrown out of the market. It was the interest of the company to convey coals on the Wear Valley line at a mere nominal profit, because, without passing over that line, they could not come on to the Stockton and Darlington line, where they paid the ordinary rate of dues. However it may be in the interest of the directors to lower the price on one portion of the line, in order to induce collieries situated in those localities to transmit their produce, it is a manifest injustice to those whose collieries are in the vicinity of the main line, that they should be charged a higher rate, in order to enable the directors to obtain the traffic of the more distant workings. As well might the coal be analysed, and the superior qualities subjected to a higher rate of transit, as establish a regulation which alleviates the burthen of the one class of coalowners at the expense of the other. In all branches of commerce, the advantages obtained by the one trader over the other, whether by a more favoured locality, cheaper method of working, or any other cause, is considered legitimate and fair; and it would be considered a hard and unjust proceeding if any Government or fiscal regulations were imposed to equalise the interests of one with the other. The railway company, by their regulations, are indirectly doing this; and we opine to their own detriment, as the coalowners situated near the line will, not be so foolish as to sacrifice the advantages which their localities, or other causes, may give them. Further comment is unnecessary; the shareholders probably will meet, at Mr. PEASE's invitation, to investigate the subject. The coalowners will, no doubt, look after their own interests, and the subject will be re-considered; and we prophecy the result will be that an equal charge will be meted to all parties—"*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*"

New Patents.

SPECIFICATIONS ENROLLED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

EDWARD HIGHTON, Clarence-villa, Regent's-park, Middlesex, engineer: For improvements in electric telegraphs, and in making telegraphic communications.

Mr. Highton describes and claims:—1. An improved mode of arranging the circuit. Two or more signalising instruments are placed at two or more stations, and to each of them two batteries are connected, so placed in regard to their poles as to work in opposite directions. The electric effect of any one of the batteries may be neutralised by connecting the poles in a short circuit, or by other suitable means, while the other battery remains in the circuit with the rest.—2. A mode of signalising by means of the absence of the electric current from the wires, so as to dispense with the necessity of batteries, or means of producing electric currents at each station.—3. A method of working electric telegraphs by the inductive influence of electro-magnets, or a voltaic pile acted on by the transmission through it of an electric current.—4. The employment of two currents of electricity, of different powers, to produce two different effects in electric telegraphs.—5. Making the dials which carry the letters or characters moveable, instead of the pointers, as hitherto.—6. Repeating the letters which occur the most frequently several times.—7. A method of sounding alarums along a line of telegraphic wire.—8. An arrangement for sounding one out of a number of alarums.—9. The employment of pendulums for making and breaking the electric circuit.—10. The protecting of telegraphic wires by enveloping them in masonry.—11. A method of enclosing telegraphic wires in leaden or other flexible metallic pipes.—12. Enamelling the exterior surface of the gutta percha coating of electric wires, in order to fill up the holes which generally exist therein. He rubs the surface over with naphtha or other solvent, and then smooths it down by a cushion or brush.—13. A peculiar mode of suspending the telegraphic wires in the air.—14. A method of constructing the supporting post, out of a number of planks firmly united together, instead of out of one piece of timber cut taperingly, as has hitherto been the custom.—15. A mode of working electric telegraphs by means of earth batteries.—16. Removing the atmospheric electricity which is collected during storms, or other atmospheric disturbances, by causing the line wire, or a bar of iron connected thereto, previously enclosed in bibulous paper or other fabric, to pass through a mass of iron filings.—17. The employment of concave elliptical parabolic surfaces, placed at different stations, for the purpose of collecting signalizing sounds into their foci.

EDWARD ORMEROD, of Manchester, mechanical draughtsman; and JOSEPH SHEPHERD of Charlton-upon-Medlock, mechanical engineer: For improvements in or applicable to apparatus for changing the position of carriages on railways. The patentees describe and claim.—1. A truck for shifting a railway carriage from one line of rails to another, which consists of a frame mounted on wheels that run on a cross line of rails, and carry an inclined oscillating frame, to the top of which are attached two lines of rails. These rails are cut away on the under side, so that they may rest upon the permanent rails, and form as it were a continuation of them. Underneath each end of the oscillating frame there is a set of wedges, which, when pushed out, raise that end of the frame and depress the other on to the permanent line of rails. The two sets of wedges are connected together so that when one is pushed out the other will be drawn back. When it is desired to effect the removal of a railway carriage, the truck is brought into position, and the near end of the oscillating frame depressed until its rails rest upon those of the permanent way. The carriage is then pushed up and secured on the top of the oscillating frame, which is then brought into a horizontal position, upon which the truck is wheeled to the next line of rails, on to which the carriage is allowed to run down.—2. A moveable set of rails, which may be brought by hand over the permanent ones, but will, when no longer wanted, retire into their first position, out of the way, by the action of a weighted lever. the top surfaces of the rails are sloped upwards, so that one end may rest upon and appear to be an inclined continuation of the permanent rails, while the other end will abut gainst, and be on a level with, the top surface of the ordinary shifting-truck.

READ HOLLIDAY, Huddersfield: For improvements in lamps. Mr. Holliday describes and claims several constructions of lamps in which light is produced by the ignition of vapour evolved by heating some suitable spirit, supplied to the burner from a reservoir by capillary attraction. The following are the principal features of novelty.—1. The use of two discs of cork, or other non-conductor of heat, to maintain the burner-tube in position, and impede the transmission of its heat to the glass or earthenware reservoir of spirits.—2. The employment of a cock or tap, situated below the jet orifice, for the purpose of regulating the supply of vapour to the burner. Several arrangements are specified to be used, instead of the cock, having for their object, a like purpose—viz., the regulation of the supply of vapour. One consists of a fixed spike, which passes through an opening in the bottom of the burner-tube, and as the latter is moved up or down, increases or diminishes the size of the opening, and, therefore, of the supply of vapour. This spike also serves to clear the jet orifice. Or, a valve with a conical passage, which answers the double purpose of regulator and jet orifice, may be made use of.—3. The employment of perforated burners and wick-tubes for the admission of air to the vapour.—4. Enlarging the lower part of the burner underneath which the wick is to be spread out, for the purpose of increasing the heated surface. Also, the use of a two-legged wick tube, through which the wick is drawn, or of two wicks for obtaining a like effect.—5. Various modifications of the preceding arrangements are described, whereby two or more burners are combined in one lamp, or the vapour supplied from two or more sources is centered in one light.—6. Regulating the admission of air to the vapour, by making the burners to turn round the top of the wick-tubes, and perforating such portions as are in contact with each other, so that when the holes are coincident, the supply of air will be at its maximum, which will be gradually decreased as the burner is turned in one or other direction, and will be totally cut off when the perforations of the one comes opposite the unperforated portions of the other.—7. Several methods of constructing the burners and wick-tubes, to admit of their being cast in one piece.—8. The adaption of an adjusting screw to the wick-tube, to compress the fibres between it and the side of the tube, for the purpose of regulating the supply of spirit to be vaporised.—9. The patentee proposes to employ an arrangement similar to that last mentioned, in pressure spirit lamps, for the purpose of compressing more or less the fabric through which the spirit is generally filtered and supplied from the reservoir to the burner.

J. WEBSTER, Leicester, engineer: For improvements in the production of gas for the purposes of light. These improvements relate to an apparatus for the manufacture of coal or resin gas, which Mr. Webster terms "a domestic gas generator."—1. This "generator," when coal is used, consists of three retorts, supported in a suitable setting, two of which are charged with coal in the usual way, with the exception of a portion of the length near the end of each, which is separated from the rest by a perforated plate, and filled with pieces of iron and black-lead in powder. In the upper part of the setting there is a boiler, in which steam is generated at a pressure a little above that of the atmosphere. The steam is conducted by pipes into the small end chambers, and carries thence the black-lead into the retorts, depositing it upon their interior surfaces, and thereby preventing their being deteriorated by its action. The three retorts and boiler are heated by one furnace. The gaseous products and steam escape from these two retorts into the third, where such portions as have not been transformed into gas are completely evolved, after which they pass into a condenser, where the steam is condensed, and the gas escapes to the gasometer.—2. The "generator" for resin-gas is very similar to the preceding, with the exception that the third retort is filled with pieces of iron and black-lead in powder, into which steam is admitted from the boiler, passing thence into the other two retorts that are supplied with melted resin from a reservoir in the upper part of the setting. The steam and gas then pass to a condenser, where the former is condensed, after which the latter escapes to a gasometer.

Claims.—1. The improvements in the manufacture of gas from coal, as described.—2. The improvements in the manufacture of gas from resin, as described.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

J. Steel, Chancery-lane, for improvements in coating and impregnating metals and metallic articles.
H. Meyer, of the Strand, Middlesex, for improvements in power looms for weaving.
A. Holl, of Greenwich, Kent, engineer, for improvements in steam-engines.
A. N. Fréche, merchant, residing in Paris, for improvements in obtaining power.
C. Cadby, of Liquorpond-street, Middlesex, pianoforte-maker, for improvements in stringed musical instruments.
G. Thompson, of Park-road, Regent's-park, Middlesex, gentleman, for certain improvements in machinery and apparatus for cutting, digging, or turning up earth, applicable to agricultural purposes.
Samuel John Pittar, of Church-place, Clapham, Surrey, civil engineer, for certain improvements in umbrellas and parasols.
P. Claussen, of Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars, Surrey, manufacturer, for certain improvements in bleaching, and in the preparation of materials for spinning and felting, and in yarns and felts.
W. Keates, of Liverpool, merchant, for improvements in machinery for manufacturing rollers and cylinders used for calico printing, and other purposes.
Selim Richard St. Clair Massiah, of Alderman's-walk, New Broad-street, London, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial marble and stone, and in treating marble and stone.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

H. C. Windle, and W. D. Blyth, Walsall, latch.
S. Hooper and Co., Birmingham, registered stove top.
T. and C. Clark, Wolverhampton, spring hinge.
Capt. W. H. Armstrong, Cobham, Surrey, rose-tree and flower girdle.
D. Y. Steward and Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow, core carriage.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

FOREIGN ORE.—Among the arrivals during the past week have been the *Ferral* and *Helston*, from Reva de Cella, with copper ore; the *Charlotte Whitmore*, from Cuba, with 500 tons copper ore; the *Moultan*, from Cuba, with 512 tons copper ore; the *William Nicholson*, from Cuba, with 550 tons copper ore; the *Lady Pirie*, from Cuba, with 550 tons copper ore.—*Swansea Herald.*

DEPOSITS OF COPPER ORE IN FRANCE.—An official report was recently published in France, giving a description of the various copper lodes which had been discovered in that country, with the several localities in which they are situated, a short abstract of which may be interesting to our mining readers. The mine Gite d'Isserpent, in the department Alier, produced grey oxide and carbonate of copper in veins of granite, abandoned in 1842. Acles, in the Hautes Alps, pyrites, worked from 1745 to 1750, resumed in 1800, but shortly abandoned. Aubac, Bas Alps, copper pyrites in calcareous spar, country black slate. Escarandes, copper pyrites, containing 0·0431 silver, and 0·0125 gold. Comete, two lodes, copper pyrites in carbonate of lime, one inclining south, the other north. Escalaterte, sulphuret and carbonate of copper in carbonate of lime. Sahucatta, discovered in 1756, sulphuret and carbonate of copper, with quartz and hydrate of iron. Smelting-works were once erected here, but soon abandoned. Mede and d'Aunac, sulphuret of copper. Portet, discovered in 1596, sulphurets and blue and green carbonates, said to be auriferous. Gite de Lastours, department of Drome, lode upwards of 70 feet wide, containing sulphurets, blue and green carbonates, with sulphuret of iron in a quartz lode. Gite de Propiac, sulphuret of copper, in jura limestone. Gite de Combelles, department Gard, a lode of quartz, interspersed with crystals of copper and sulphuret of iron, country mica slate. Daouran, in the Haute Garronne, two lodes of sulphuret of copper in quartz, limestone associated with hydrate of iron. Moredetz, two similar lodes in an argillaceous country. Sayets, sulphurets with carbonate of iron, in a quartzose lode. Pre de Basch and Mail de Costets, similar to the last. Montauban, copper pyrites, with blende and galena, in a quartz lode, country killas. Bosquet and Aresnes, in Herault, several veins of blue and green carbonates and sulphurets, in transition slate, worked in 1770 and 1832. In the department of the Isere smelting-works were established, but found to be useless, as sufficient mineral could not be found to supply them. Gite de Gumieres, copper pyrites in granite. Ascant and Agnot, in the Haute Loire, crystals of carbonate and sulphuret of copper, in gneiss and conglomerate. Gite de Campis, sulphuret in quartz, country mica slate. Although termed *copper lodes* in the report, all the veins discovered in France have been too poor to pay for working; the ore appears to be universally only thinly scattered, and that ore but poorly metallised. We are not aware of a single copper mine now being worked in France—at all events, not with any profit to the adventurers.

AMERICAN STEEL.—In an American publication, called *The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil*, there is an interesting article "On the Manufacture of Steel in America, by the Adirondac Iron and Steel Company." It is well known that up to a late period the United States have been dependant on English manufacturers for every pound of cast-steel which they used, but which will now no longer be the case, if the statement alluded to be correct. According to it, the existence of the ores of iron fit for conversion into steel was not known in America, but the Adirondac steel is said to be now equal, if not superior, to English made from Swedish iron. These ores are found in Essex county, New York, in the very heart of the Adirondac mountains, where the proprietors hold about 100,000 acres of land, all heavily timbered, and possessing inexhaustible supplies of mineral treasure. The deposits of ore consist of all the varieties of the black magnetic oxide of iron, associated with beds of limestone, common and fine clays and sand, with veins of quartz. The works are erected on a stream affording water-power to an unlimited extent, surrounded by a dense and unbroken forest in every direction, which has been secured for the purposes of supplying charcoal. The present works consist of blast and puddling furnaces, with all the necessary buildings and machinery, and the steel is produced direct from the ore, it not being necessary to bring the iron first into the malleable state. The present proprietors are Messrs. A. McIntyre, of Albany, and Robertson, of Philadelphia, who were originally associated with the late Mr. David Henderson. The works for manufacturing the steel produced are in the city of Jersey (N.J.), and are superintended by Mr. Joseph Dixon, who has obtained deservedly much reputation as an inventor. Some of the American journalists, of course, take the subject up warmly, attempting to show that these deposits should be encouraged under a fair system of legislation, which will give fair play to American labour—of course, meaning the increasing the import duties on iron and steel into the United States. We hope, and believe that there is a sufficiency of common sense and liberality as to commercial views in the American Legislature not to listen to such suggestions, but rather to encourage that reciprocity of trade with all the world, in which England has so nobly set an example.

GOLD MINING IN VIRGINIA.—The manager of the Culpepper Gold Mine, on the Rapid Anne river, which is 17 miles from Federicksburg, gives a statement of the working of his mine for a period of seven weeks, which shows that the returns are more profitable than the diggings in California. He is working 12 stamp-heads and two Chilian mills, with 24 men, mostly blacks, at a weekly expense of $120, to which $30 may be added for wear and tear of machinery and other incidentals, so that the entire outlay is $150 per week, making $1050 in all as the cost of seven weeks' working. The product has been 3400 dwts. of gold, worth at least $3300, or over $2 return for every dollar expended.

The Philadelphia papers contain the following interesting statistics concerning the operations of the United States Mint in that city:—

Gold deposits received at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, from the 1st Jan. to the 29th June, inclusive, first and second quarters of 1850		$11,191,210 81
Of which there was received from California		10,200,000 00
And from other sources		991,210 81
Gold coinage for same period		10,741,632 50
Silver ditto ditto		183,200 00
Total gold and silver coinage for six months		$10,924,832 30

There has been received at the Philadelphia Mint, from California, from the first deposit in December, 1848, to the 29th June, 1850, inclusive, $15,750,000.

The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* states that—"The Mormons have, it is said, put aside 3½ tons, or 94,080 ounces of gold, gathered in California, for the purpose of "gathering" the poor saints from England and other parts of Europe, as well as from the remote districts of the American union, into the great Salt Lake Valley. At 4*l.* per oz., this would amount to 376,320*l.* It is possible that they may have exaggerated their resources in this respect, but the fact is presented on Mormon authority. I was shown at Liverpool some of the gold coinage of their new state of Deseret. The $5 pieces are of pure Californian gold, without alloy, and somewhat smaller, but much heavier, than a sovereign. The reverse bears the inscription 'Holiness to the Lord,' surmounting the eye of Jehovah, and a cap somewhat like a mitre, both very rudely executed. The obverse bears two hands joined, and the words 'Five dollars.'"

In our advertising columns is announced a sale of Government nickel ore lying at the Imperial silver mines at Joachimsthal, in Bohemia, which will be submitted to public competition by way of tender: the sale will comprise—

About 44 cwts., a sample of which contained, according to an analysis made at the Imperial General Mint and Assay Office, about 40·6 per cent. nickel, and 2·7 per cent. cobalt.
About 26 cwts., a sample of which contained about 40·5 per cent. nickel, and 4·5 per cent. cobalt.
About 9 cwts., a sample of which contained about 41·4 per cent. nickel, and 3·7 per cent. cobalt.
About 4 cwts., a sample of which contained about 42·2 per cent. nickel, and 1·8 per cent. cobalt.
The remaining parts of the ore consist, according to these analyses, of iron, copper, lead, arsenic, sulphur, &c.

For the above lots a minimum price has been fixed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mines, under which no ore will be sold; and the highest tender beyond the minimum will be declared the purchaser. Tenders must be for the entire quantity, at an average price. They must be delivered, sealed before the 16th Sept. next, addressed "to the Ministry of Agriculture and Mines at Vienna," and be accompanied with a deposit of 1000 florins of silver paid into the Board of Mineral Products at Vienna, which will be returned to the party if his tender is not accepted.

In our advertising columns will also be found the particulars of a proposed public sale of 30,000 quintals of emery by the Greek Government.

MADRID, AUG. 9.—It appears from an official return that the mints of Madrid and Seville purchased 1907 marks (8 ozs. each) of gold, and 6100 of silver, during the last month; and that the money coined during that period amounted to 7,763,380 reals, of which 4,889,200 reals were in gold, and 2,874,180 reals in silver coin.

CHIEF IRON MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Novelty Iron Works, belonging to Messrs. Stillman and Allen, whose names are intimately associated, as engine-builders, with the success attending our most valuable ocean steamers, are among the largest in the United States. No less than 1016 men are employed in the various departments, whose weekly wages amount to about $9000. The amount of iron melted here, in one month, is not far from 300 tons, all of American manufacture. The yearly business transacted is equal to near $1,000,000.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

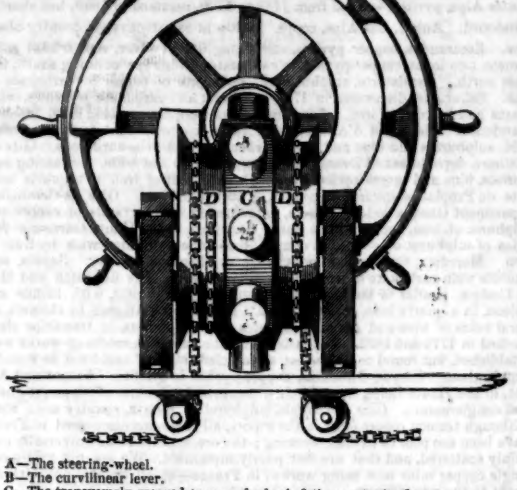
The *Journal de Calais* says—"The laying down the submarine electric telegraph has commenced at Cape Grinez. A number of English workmen, under the direction of Mr. Brett, had arrived at Calais for the operation."

DIRECT EXETER, PLYMOUTH, AND DEVONPORT.—The call of 114*l.* on each of the provisional committee placed upon the list of contributories has been postponed until November.

STIRLING AND DUNFERMLINE.—The Government inspector is about to go over this company's line, of 17 miles, between Dunfermline and Alloa, and it will be opened by the beginning of September.

OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON.—The works on the loop line have at length just been commenced, so that Worcester, it is expected, will soon be placed in communication with all the main lines.

PATENT STEERING APPARATUS.



A—The steering-wheel.
B—The curvilinear lever.
C—The transversely grooved or cogged wheel, fitting on to the drums.
D—The drums on which work the chains connected with the tiller between decks.

In the *Mining Journal* of the 19th of July we gave a brief description of the invention recently patented by Messrs. Joseph and James Long, of Little Tower-street, for improvements in instruments and machinery for steering ships, which are also applicable to vices, and other instruments and machinery for obtaining power. We have since been favoured with an inspection of working models of the various apparatus to which they have at present applied their improvements; and having investigated the theory, and examined the working of the apparatus, we now present our readers with the following additional remarks:—First, with regard to shipping, one of the most important branches of British industry, whatever will tend to economise labour therein, give greater security to the vessel, and afford safety to the mariner, must command attention; in this respect, the inventions of Messrs. Long are deserving of every consideration. The simplicity of the application of this power to the steering-wheel is beyond conception; it is so continuous, so true, and so easy, that a lad must be able to steer a heavy ship under almost any adverse circumstances. All back lash is done away with, as the rudder becomes at all times a perfect fixture; and the man in his position at the wheel rests in perfect security from any reaction of the tiller; for it becomes impossible for the wheel to retrograde without his will; thus the vessel must be at all times under control, as the wheel can be left at any time, in whatever position the rudder may be placed.

So universal is the power in its application, that the same principle applies equally to the windlass as to the rudder, doing away entirely with the necessity of pales, palebits, &c.; as even at the most minute lift of the anchor so much of the cable is gained, and the whole weight deposited, as the lever retains of itself, by its peculiar construction, whatever it takes up, relieving the operator from all muscular exertion, except in the actual operation of propulsion. Thus, it is presumed that half, at least, of the hands will be saved in getting in the anchor, which must be a great desideratum, as at that time all the hands that can be spared are wanted in making sail, &c. That which applies to the windlass is equally applicable to the winch, or crab. Here, again, the principle is brought into action for ships' purposes, in the getting in or out of cargo, as one hand, it is said, will be sufficient to raise a hogshead of sugar, for instance, weighing, upon the average, from 18 cwts. to 1 ton with perfect ease and security, as he can let go his hold at any moment, without exercising the slightest caution, the weight suspended being at every tangent retained by the lever. Again, we find the principle applied to presses, or jacks, for stowing cargo, far surpassing the cumbrous machines at present in use.

The principle consists in what the patentees describe as the curvilinear lever (see drawing), which is a metal lever, formed of an eccentric circular form, fixed or cast upon a circular metal wheel, or plate, working on a spindle. This curvilinear lever is then made to work into a transversely cogged wheel, or segment, the pitch of the cogs and bevel of the lever being made to correspond; thus, by revolving the curvilinear lever wheel to and fro, the cogged wheel, or segment, is made to revolve upon its axis, and as the centre of the cog of the transverse wheel, or segment, is at all the points of the curvilinear lever bearing upon its centre, so the two wheels are at all times fixtures to one another, until motion is given towards the approximating centre. There appears to be no known geometrical principle by which to define this circle; it is, in a measure, upon the Archimedeal principle, being composed of an indefinite number of segments of circles approximating towards one centre, the curve receding or decreasing in any degree required from its starting point, so as to admit the free passage of the cog, in accordance with its diameter.

Independent of nautical purposes, it will be easily perceived that this invention is equally applicable to other machinery, as vices, &c., where great power is required, with a modicum of speed; and we entertain no doubt but that the governmental departments, as well as the scientific and mechanical world, will direct their serious attention to it, combining as it does much of utility, safety, and economy.

Steamers in Australia.—The following extract of a private letter from Sydney indicates an opening for the profitable employment of some additional steamers in New South Wales:—"Within the last few days the *Phœnix* steamer has become a wreck in a southerly gale, about five miles from the Clarence river. She now lies stranded on the beach high and dry, and quite a wreck. Her engines may be saved, and all her spars and gear. Thus, you see, we have lost the only steamer that plied on that important line, making an additional opening for a steamer of double the size and power of the *Phœnix*, which, indeed, was never large enough for the trade. I intend, as soon as I have leisure, to get you all the particulars of the dividends and profits now paid by the Hunter's River Company, and what the *Phœnix* was paying. There is the Port Phillip and Launceston line now only about a quarter supplied; indeed, from 10 to 12 good steamers equal to the *Shamrock*, that is, about 140 or 150-horse power, and to carry from 200 to 300 tons of cargo, would find ample employment and capital profits on the various lines now requiring steamers both to the north and south. I wish the public in London could be made acquainted with our wants in this respect, for we have no capital here to build new steamers. Our means of intercourse along the lines of coast and up our navigable rivers have become so limited that many parts of this country are now left in abeyance.—*Daily News.*

Railway Communication.—It appears that in the year 1849 a very large increase has been made in the railway communication of this country, but not to the same extent as in the preceding year, 1848, although larger than in any other previous year. At the commencement of the year, 5127 miles of railway were open for public traffic, including some miles of mineral railway not noticed in our previous reports. During the year the opening of 869 miles has been sanctioned by the commissioners, of which 630 miles are in England, 108 miles in Scotland, and 131 miles are in Ireland, making the whole extent of railway communication at the end of the year 5966 miles; the proportion for England being 4656 miles, for Scotland 846 miles, and for Ireland 494 miles, respectively.

Reduction of Labour on Railways.—The reduction in the number of persons employed in the construction of lines has been very considerable, amounting to 84,361 persons, against an increase of only 3280 employed upon lines open for traffic, showing that 81,081 persons who in May, 1848, were actively employed in some capacity upon railways, had been removed from this employment, and thrown upon the general labour market of the country. Of this number about 18,000 have been thrown out of employment in Ireland. This, added to the reduction in the previous year, gives a total of nearly 150,000 who have been thrown out of employment, and which will, in the course of the current year, unless some great change takes place in railway affairs, be augmented, probably to the extent of 60,000 more, making an aggregate of upwards of 200,000 persons, who may be considered as having been temporarily withdrawn from other occupations by the stimulus which railways received in 1845 and 1846, and who now must seek a livelihood in other ways.

IMPROVED ARRANGEMENTS IN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

A paper, by Mr. Siemens, of Berlin, "On an Improved Method of Fitting up the Communicating Wires, and other Appurtenances to Electric Telegraphs," was recently read before the Paris Academy of Science, and has elicited great approbation from those scientific men who have more particularly turned their attention to this important means of communication. Mr. Siemens commences by stating that hitherto the line wires of electric telegraphs, with the exception of the new Prussian system, have been carried through the air by suspending them on poles; and they frequently lead to disturbances in the uniformity of the electric currents, and thereby cause the communications indicated by the instruments to be uncertain. The causes of these disturbances are imperfect insulation of the wire, the electric changes in the air surrounding the wire; currents caused in the wire by clouds passing loaded with electricity, and changes in the intensity of the magnetism of the earth. The common method of drawing the wires through porcelain tubes, to guard them from wet, could do but imperfect service, because an electric communication between the wires and the ground still existed during rainy weather. On the line between Ersenach, Kassell, and Frankfort, carried out under the author's superintendence, glazed porcelain cones were used, which were cemented on iron posts, with the base downwards, and the wires were wound round the upper parts of the cones. The insulation, by this means, was so perfect that, even in sleet, the most unfavourable weather, no downward current could be perceived with a delicate galvanometer. The free electricity in the air has always also been a source of continual disturbance; and even should the disturbances, caused by atmospheric influences, be still considerably lessened, there would be still great objections to leaving the wires suspended over the ground exposed to external influences of every kind.

This uncertainty in the use of suspended wires produced a general endeavour to coat the wires with some insulating substance, so that they might be placed underground. Jacobi tried glass tubes cemented with India-rubber' but the cement broke, and the wet was admitted. Coating with India-rubber was then tried, but after a time it united with the metal, and formed a conducting substance. The difficulties appeared insurmountable, when gutta percha came to the rescue. Mr. Siemen's tried numerous experiments with this material, and satisfied himself that the thinnest covering was sufficient to secure a good insulation. Being commissioned to construct a line of telegraph of five miles, this coated wire was employed, and although the method of coating was very defective, the insulation was so perfect, that it was resolved to extend the line to twelve miles. This was finished in 1848, and immediately used for telegraphic communication between Berlin and Gros Beeren. The covering of the wire was effected by means of fluted rollers, the gutta percha being previously thoroughly freed from water by heat and pressure. Places of bad insulation were detected by Neef's inductor, and mended by an extra coating of ribbons of gutta percha, and every length of 8400 feet was tried by a very delicate galvanometer. For greater security, the wire was again covered with a mixture of marine glue, coal tar, and resin; this second was necessary, as experience had shown that the clear gutta percha, by being a long time in contact with water, was covered on its surface with a white non-insulating hydrate, and a danger existed, that in the course of time the insulating power of the gutta percha would be diminished. This property of gutta percha shows itself much more strongly when in contact with salt water. To prevent this effect of the water, and on account of the superior hardness of the material, all the wires were afterwards coated with sulphuretted gutta percha.

As the coating by strips of sheet gutta percha was found very defective, Mr. Siemens constructed machinery for the purpose. It consisted of a cylinder, filled with heated gutta percha, and kept in that state by a warm water bath. A piston working within the cylinder presses the semi-fluid gutta percha through nine holes in a conical piece at the bottom, through which the wires slowly passed through the air to the winding drums, which were at sufficient distances to allow the covering thoroughly to set before being wound up. Sulphuretted gutta percha is not liable to be changed into the white hydrate. All the wires which could not be laid 2 feet beneath the surface were further protected from external accidents by an extra covering of iron tubes, particularly when rivers are passed, and where the wires pass under the station-houses. The loss by leakage does not exceed 2½ per cent. for every 50 miles; and as it is always constant, it is quite harmless in the most sensitive telegraphs, even for distances of from 250 to 300 miles. As the underground lines are almost entirely secured against external accidents, they offer, at all times, great security in communication, and there is no doubt but in a short time this plan will be adopted for general use in all parts of Europe.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

When Dover shall have been united with Calais, by the realisation of this project, and when the various lines now in progress and contemplated on the continent shall be completed, London will be connected by continuous lines of telegraphic communication with Brussels, Berlin, Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Dantzig, Leipsic, Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Trieste, Munich, Augsburgh, Stuttgard, and the towns along the right bank of the Rhine, from Cologne to Bâsle; also with Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and every part of Belgium; also with Boulogne, Lisle, Valenciennes, Paris, Strasburg, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, and all the intermediate towns.

On the arrival of the Indian mail at Marseilles, the leading journals of London, at a cost which would appear fabulous, have obtained their despatches by means of special couriers riding express from Marseilles to Boulogne, and by express steamers from Boulogne to Folkestone. All this will be changed. The agent of the *Times* at Marseilles will receive from the *Alexandrian* steamer the despatches ready perforated on the ribbon of paper (a process which may be executed before their arrival), he will take it to the telegraph office, where it will be attached to the instrument, and will be transmitted direct to London at the rate of 20,000 words per hour on each wire. Two wires will, therefore, transmit three columns of the *Times* in eight minutes!

If a London merchant desires to dispatch an important communication to his correspondent at Hamburg or Berlin, he will be able to do so, and to obtain an answer in five minutes, provided the letter and answer do not exceed 1000 words, and that his correspondent is ready without delay to reply.

If the Foreign Secretary desires to send an important despatch to the British Minister at Vienna, he is obliged at present to expedite it by a Queen's messenger travelling express. He will then have only to get it perforated on a ribbon of paper in characters known only to himself and the ambassador, and forward it to Vienna at the rate of 300 words per minute.

A project has been announced in the journals, which might be justly regarded as the creature of some candidate for Bedlam, if after what we have stated as being actually practised we would dare to pronounce anything of the kind impracticable. The project we allude to is to carry a telegraphic communication across the Atlantic! It is proposed to encase a number of wires in a coating which will not be affected by sea water, and to sink it in the ocean! One extremity of this electric cable is to be fixed at New York or Boston, and the other, we presume, at Galway!

On the occasion of the first meeting of the British Association held in Dublin, in 1836, Dr. Lardner, in a speech delivered in the Rotunda, startled the public by a prediction, that "the day was at hand when a railway across Ireland, from Dublin to Galway, or some other western port connected with a line of Atlantic steamers, would render Ireland one stage on a great highway, connecting London with New York." It is a fact sufficiently curious, that this prediction has been literally verified; but what would have been said at that time, had the doctor hinted at the bare possibility of an electric wire crossing Ireland, and forming part of one continuous wire uniting these capitals, along which streams of intelligence, political, commercial, and social, would be constantly flowing.—*Dublin University Magazine* for August.

[We quote the above extract as interesting in many of its details, but with regard to the velocity of transmission, as given by the writer, we can only say that we will believe it when we see it. In 1846, the speed at which messages were to be transmitted, by means of this perforated paper system, was to be at the rate of 1500 or 2000 letters per minute; and now, after four years have passed away, this wonderful velocity continues to be merely promissary—so far, at least, as practical application is concerned. In the instruments worked at Lothbury, to our certain knowledge, the perforated paper is, or was a short time since, altogether dispensed with, and the necessary contacts made and broken by ordinary manipulation.—Ed. M. J.]

Transmission of the Queen's Speech by Telegraph.—On Thursday the Queen's speech, delivered shortly after two o'clock, was distributed by electric telegraph from the Central-station, Lothbury, at Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Hull, Birmingham, Derby, York, Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, by shortly after three o'clock. The speech, consisting of 502 words, was streamed off by the best manipulators, who now throw off at the rate of 45 and 52 words a minute. As the speech contained the Queen's "cordial assent to the Act for Extension of the Elective Franchise in Ireland," it was taken on from Crewe, beyond which point the telegraph does not at present extend, by special train to Holyhead, and thence by the express boat, leaving at six o'clock, which delivered it in Dublin at about ten o'clock the same evening. The Electric Telegraph Company have adopted a new system: it consists in the transmission of messages between their principal metropolitan stations, at a charge of 1s. for communications not exceeding 20 words.

Original Correspondence.

ON THE USE OF IRON ORES.

Sir,—I am naturally a little proud that my last letter on the subject of the use of the rich hematite ores of Cumberland and Lancashire has gained approval from such able and talented men as Mr. Evan Hopkins and Mr. David Mushet; and I am thereby emboldened to try my hand again—first explaining that I have not the honour of being in the service of the Cleator Iron Company, whose furnaces are under the management of a very clever Scotchman, who, since his recent appointment, has done much towards bringing them to their present satisfactory state of working, by applying an *unprejudiced* mind to the study of the peculiar materials he has to work with. If I continue my "anonyme," it is out of no disrespect to either of the gentlemen who have honoured my last letter with their notice, but from a fear of being drawn into a larger correspondence than either my time, talents, or tastes qualify me for. In justice, however, to Mr. Poole, whose able report shows him to be a man of shrewd calculation, I will re-publish his statement of the comparative cost of the present mode of pig-making in Staffordshire, and that which would be the result were iron ore entirely used; and I think it will show that, without being an ironmaster, he has hit on a fact which, may be, is not sufficiently considered. Mr. Poole says that 1 ton of pig-iron made in Staffordshire from the native minerals, costs in materials thus:—

3½ tons of coal, 6s.	£0	19	6	
2½ tons of ironstone, 11s.	1	10	3	
15 cwts. of limestone, 4s. 3d.	0	3	0	—£1 12 9

And from iron ore he calculates the cost would be thus:—

1 ton 15 cwts. of coal, 6s.	£0	10	6	
1 ton 13 cwts. of ore, 21s. 6d.	1	15	6	
5 cwts. of lime, 4s. 3d.	0	1	3	—£2 7 3

And by the following sentence in his report, he shows how he arrives at these figures:—"If I am right in the proportion of coal which it requires to smelt 70 cwts. of *ironstone* and *limestone*—namely, 3¼ tons—then we may fairly assume that 35 cwts. of coal will smelt 38 cwts. of *iron ore and limestone*; and thus we perceive that the use of ironstone necessitates the extra cost and labour of 100 per cent. more material than if iron ore were used!" Now, I repeat, that a fact which Mr. Poole has been thus led to deduce, does not appear to have been so fully considered by the iron trade generally as its importance deserves—viz.: that the more impure the ore, the more flux, and, of course, the more fuel is taken to separate these impurities; thus an oxide of iron, which contains only 2 per cent. of silica, will require only 6 per cent. of lime, and 7 per cent. of poor clay ironstone, to vitrify it.

The furnace, in this case, only carries 15 per cent. of unproductive burthen, whereas an ironstone of average quality will contain 8 per cent. of silica, must have 24 per cent. of limestone, and 28 per cent. of clay, to convert this silica into cinder, or 60 per cent. of unproductive burthen. To melt this, and bring it into the fluid state of running cinder, you must provide fuel—a very profitless employment for the black diamonds of the 10-yard coal-measures of South Staffordshire, until the immense cinder tips of that busy district can be converted into glass bottles. Arguing thus, Mr. Poole may not be very wide of the mark, and the time may be near when the ironmasters will find it cheaper to use red ore as the burthen, and clay ironstone as the flux—a consummation which would tend to increase the traffic on the London and North-Western line immensely, and reward Mr. Poole for the labour he has had in getting up his report. I fear I have written too long a letter, and I will, therefore, conclude by promising a shorter one next time, just to say a few last words on the folly of putting earths into the furnace, for the only apparent purpose of seeing a good flow of cinder over the dam, and making it d——d hot for the poor—Keeper: *Ulverstone, August* 8.

P.S.—On re-perusing the draft of my yesterday's letter, I find I have made a mistake in hastily calculating the quantity of flux proportionately required by iron ore and ironstone. It should stand thus:—Pure hematite ore contains 2 per cent. of silica, and requires 6 per cent. of lime and 3 per cent. of alumina to separate and vitrify it, so that the furnace is carrying 11 per cent. of unproductive material. Ironstone contains 8 per cent. of silica, and must have 24 per cent. of lime and 12 per cent. of alumina to convert this silica into cinder. The furnace, then, is carrying 44 per cent. of earthy matter, which requires a proportionate quantity of fuel to smelt it, and the product of which is worse than valueless, as the removal of cinder is attended with considerable cost.—*August* 9.

FORM OF THE BLAST-FURNACE.

Sir,—I am aware that the old form of blast-furnace with flat boshes was considered to give a necessary support to the materials, and the assertion has been received as a truth, without any particular inquiry into the fact. But I think this opinion may easily be seen to be an error in *every case*, and that they never afford any greater degree of support, though a great deal of obstruction. If a perpendicular is erected from the edge of the hearth in the section of a furnace of this construction, until it meets the side wall of the lining, a triangular space will appear, forming in the filled furnace a prism of materials, the base resting on the boshes, so that as the mass tapers upwards, the smallest possible quantity of matter is supported. If another line is drawn upwards from the same point, at an angle representing the course of the rushing blast in its expansion, a second prism will be displayed, lying behind, out of the direct action of the blast, in which dust, and all the semi-liquified requisites for scaffolding, used to effect a comfortable lodgment. This line, in a properly constructed furnace, will coincide with the lining; and if the first line be erected in the section of such a furnace, sufficiently widened above the boshes, a space will appear, which, taken in connection with the wider diameter, exhibits fully three times the cubical contents, as being supported by the boshes, and bearing directly upon the centre of motion. The truth is, it was discovered to be necessary to have the furnace of considerably wider diameter than the hearth, in order to prepare the materials; that enlargement was obtained in the way most convenient to the builder, without the least reference to principle, and its defects perpetuated by imitation. In Mr. J. Gibbons's pamphlet *On the Construction of the Blast-Furnace*, he details the observations which led him to question the propriety of this form of structure; and having matured his views, he staked them on the construction of an entirely novel furnace, taking the action of the blast as his guide. The bold experiment proved most successful, effecting a saving of 30 to 50 per cent. in the fuel alone. His plans soon became general in Staffordshire, and are spreading throughout the kingdom, but in very numerous cases by the mere force of imitation, with as little knowledge of the origin and principles of the improvement as had previously existed regarding the meaning and demerits of the old construction

August 6. David Mushet.

MINE INSPECTION.

Sir,—It seems Mr. Richardson was aware that Mr. Blackwell, the Government commissioner, was *not* the chairman of the meeting at Newcastle. It appears, also, in the paragraph that Mr. Dunn was at the meeting, and, of course, knew who the chairman was. These are readers and correspondents of your Journal. It cannot, likewise, be supposed that the Editor of the *Newcastle Courant*, a person of "high literary attainment," and interested in mine humanity, should have neglected to peruse your pages; and many other pillars of that meeting must have done the same. Yet all these "honourable men" suffered the public to be deceived for many weeks, by the assertion that the Government commissioner had presided at their meeting, passing by my censure which they *knew* to be *not deserved*, and saying nothing in contradiction, until, in consequence of a private communication, I called public attention to the fraud. For aught I know, the paragraph may have been copied by you from the *Newcastle Courant*; at the least, it is impossible to read it with any other construction, but that the Mr. Blackwell named was the commissioner. Persons of "high literary attainment" are never supposed to be unacquainted with grammar. This gross piece of imposition is only one more instance that the words "integrity, character, respectability," &c., have a different interpretation in the vocabulary of benevolent agitators to what is given them in our ordinary dictionaries. Such an exposure is conclusive on the merits of the clique; and, with the measure in progress, will put them in that position, that they may "for ever after hold their peace." They will hardly agitate farther that they have not even obtained "a cramped and limited inspection." No tax is levied on the coalowners by the bill in progress; and the Secretary of State is not likely in these times to come to the House of Commons for a vote for the full purpose of paying 200 or 300 inspectors. Agitators are a species of madmen. Oppose them, you add strength

to their fury; mock them with the possession of the bauble of their imagination, and they will strut harmless monarchs with a paper crown. The voice of ignorance carries so much away because, according to the philosophy of empty vessels, it has the loudest sound, that it has become too much the fashion to purchase peace by trifling concessions. Not that for my part I would ever consent to defile the integrity of principle by expedients; but it must be admitted there is nothing so difficult to deal with as foolish people, who have the power to talk loudly of what they do not understand—that class which, if they are brayed in a mortar, will come out as they went in. When the unruly member, which we know from authority is more untameable than wild beasts, gets troublesome, there are practitioners who will administer an opiate. This is often received in the belief that the small end of the wedge has been struck in; but the effect depends on the metal of its composition, which may happen to be lead, electro-plated, or with a mere point or film of steel.

Aug. 6. DAVID MUSHET.

MINE INSPECTION.

SIR,—I have read, with no little interest, the letters of the Marquis of Londonderry and Mr. Mushet on mine inspection, and, as a mining engineer, may mention the result of Government investigation in a case of my own, a few months since. The roof of one of the coal seams is not very good, but every endeavour is used to prevent accidents. One of the men employed in regularly inspecting and securing the roof was setting a prop below a stone; the prop being a little too long, instead of cutting it shorter with his saw, he went in below the stone, to *cut a hole* for the prop, and the stone fell, and killed him. Out came the colliers, saying, "Let us have a Government inspector—he will keep all things right;" and accordingly, from their representations, the agent for the Crown came a distance of 40 miles; and about 30 of the workmen were summoned before him. On hearing the evidence of about three or four, he stopped in the investigation, and said "It is no use going any further into it, as it is purely an accident." But I considered it necessary, in justice to myself, to call in a mining engineer, to report on the state of the workings of this colliery to my employer. In his report, he stated "he could not recommend any improvement, as the workings were in a most satisfactory state." I have not had many accidents, but when the men were very seriously hurt they have been, and, if killed, their widows are, supported. The spirit shown by the workmen in this recent case, and the expense entailed by the investigation, has been attended with the opposite of advantage to the widow in what is given to her. I have no objection to the Government inspection of mines, but its results will be seen to act in the manner I have stated. I have no objection to the inspectors going down the pits, or showing the working plans, but I have no doubt proprietors of mines will find it as unpleasant as you or I do the Government inspection of our private affairs and income.—A SCOTCH MINING ENGINEER: *Aug.* 13.

P.S.—The agent for the Crown in Scotland is the Procurator Fiscal. I consider a far greater advantage would have been the result, if the Government had sent copies of the excellent documents printed by it on the subject to every coal proprietor and mine superintendent.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT THE MILWR MINES.

SIR,—In your remarks respecting the late outrages committed by the Flintshire lead miners on my neighbour, Mr. Absalom Francis, and his family, you have bestowed high encomiums on the mining and engineering abilities of that gentleman—perhaps not higher than he deserves; and if my feeble testimony to his skill and experience could add anything to his celebrity, no one would be more happy to testify to that effect than myself. But how far he has improved the system of mining in Flintshire, as you assert, I am not competent to judge, and what he has done "more for the mining population of Flintshire than any native," I have yet to learn; but, while thus commending Mr. Francis, you ought not to have maligned others. In offering your meed of praise to his ability, you ought not to have aspersed the conduct of the Flintshire magistrates—a body of gentlemen not inferior in intelligence and independence, in impartiality and intrepidity to any other in the kingdom, and standing as little in need of praise from me as Mr. Francis does from you or me.

Your allegations respecting their conduct in the matter of these outrages are utterly groundless. The magistrates *did all that men could do* to further the cause of justice and the restoration of order. They were anxious, to the utmost of their power, to *afford every protection* to Mr. Francis and his property. They *did not dismiss* any single delinquent brought before them under this charge against whom a single tittle of evidence could be adduced. They were the sole means of detecting and bringing to justice two-thirds of those who have been apprehended. Of the two men (W. Jones and J. Blackwell) said to be ringleaders, and who were in the first instance temporarily dismissed for want of evidence, the first (Jones) has, subsequently, been proved not to have been at any time present with the crowd, or acting in concert with it; the other (Blackwell) has been proved only to have been seen in it while marching towards the house of Mr. Francis. All the others have given sufficient bail for their appearance at the next assizes to take their trial.

Whatever may have been the private feelings of the magistrates in this case (and they do feel deeply) as to the policy and expediency of the system sought to be introduced into the method of working the Milwr Mines, they never for a moment permitted those feelings to interfere with the performance of their duties. If they, at the close of the inquiry, saw fit to offer to the adventurers in those mines any suggestions as to their future operations, for the sake of peace and humanity, as well as the advantage of the shareholders themselves, they at the same time asserted that they were determined, as far as in them lay, to do justice, and uphold the majesty of the law. None are more sensible than they of the benefits resulting to their country from the application of English capital and skill towards the development of the natural resources of the district, and none more anxious to maintain order, so as to induce the introduction of both. In common fairness, therefore, I hope you will, in your next publication, recall your former aspersions on their conduct, and do them that justice to which they are entitled at your hands. W. MADDOCK WILLIAMS.

Halkin Rectory, Holywell, August 13.

SOUTH CARN BREA SETT.

SIR,—I think that there never was a period in which mining was of a more *legitimate* character than the present. There appears to be more *bonâ fide* transactions than were wont to take place during periods of "mining mania." Mining is *brish*, but adventurers are generally acting like *sane* men—men of business: the present is no *mania*. And, as far as I know, the agents are acting like honest men; it is true that they wish to get money, but it is by fair dealing. What is doing is open to the world. If they offer a share in a mine, or a mine sett, they know that the purchaser is not at all likely to conclude an agreement without first acquainting himself with the property. It is because I wish to see fair dealing respecting mines, that I request the insertion of the following brief reply to "An Observer," whose letter appeared in your last Number. I am not surprised that he has thought it prudent to conceal his name, for he may well be ashamed to paternise that communication, which was evidently written with an intention to damage the present proprietors of the South Carn Brea Mine. He says, that he is "perfectly acquainted with the whole locality, and is not aware of there being the slightest trace of a lode in the piece of ground between the Carn Brea Mines and North Wheal Basset. That statement I must not suffer to pass current. If he were perfectly acquainted with the South Carn Brea sett, he must have known that there are several lodes running through it. He must, therefore, either be ignorant of the ground in question, or have written an untruth, for the purpose of doing an injury. I have surveyed and mapped the ground, and think that I can point out *seven or eight lodes*. Capt. William Thomas, of Roskear, a mineral surveyor to E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., M.P., gave me the result of his inspection, and it agrees with mine; but he did not take the inspection for South Carn Brea adventurers. I hope Captain Thomas will forgive the unauthorised use of his name.

To the *quality* of the lodes I cannot speak, because they are but slightly wrought, except one lode, which I could not go underground to inspect; but this I may say respecting the sett, that from the *situation* of it in the part of a *rich group* of mines, it is very likely to prove productive. I would much rather take a piece of ground situate between two rich mines, as Carn Brea and North Basset, than I would go a mile off on the supposed course of a rich lode, as many have done, presuming on its continuance. The error in so presuming on the run of rich lodes has been strikingly exemplified in the East Wheal Rose and Devon Great Consols districts, to the great loss of speculators. In the former district, Metha mine is within about a quarter of a mile of the richest part of East Wheal Rose on the run of the lodes, and the mine has been at work eight years, without yielding a shilling's worth of lead or other ore! "An Observer" asks for the *extent* of South Carn Brea sett: I will give it him from my map thereof. It is 704 fms. long, on the course of the lodes, and 250 fms. wide. I suppose that he will think this rather too large "for the site of an engine-house!" I have no interest whatever in the adventure; I write merely to counteract falsehoods, by stating *facts*. R. SYMONS.

Truro, August 12.

THE CARN BREA GROUP OF MINES.

SIR,—I certainly read, and as I thought attentively, your observations in the *Mining Journal* of the 27th July, pointing out a somewhat remarkable similarity in the wealth and fortunes of the Devon Great Consols and the Carn Brea Mines, and I thought you made out your point very clearly as to the resemblance of the two setts. For my part, I did not dream that a distance of 70 or 700 miles could take away the strong analogy, the singularly parallel character of these two prosperous adventures. But I find, from the letter of "An Observer" (a very obscure and superficial observer I doubt not), in your last week's Journal, that by reason solely of the interposing distance in measured miles, no similarity in productiveness, no equality in wealth, can make the history of these two mine setts parallel cases of success. Your correspondent informs you, that one of these groups is situated in granite, and the other in killas, and that this variation in the adjacent strata makes all the difference. Does it? As to your argument, certainly none whatever, for we were mining not for slate or granite, but for the useful metals, and finding an unexpected abundance of them at a comparatively small cost, both in the Great Consols and in the Carn Brea Mines, you were perfectly right in saying, that these two setts are in their wealth and fortunes similar and coincident. By way, I suppose, of finding fault, and of being a little impertinent, "An Observer" says, that the lodes in the Great Consols, backed up to within 10 fms. of the surface. Well, suppose they did; where did the bellies of the lodes lie? Certainly much further down, at those levels, in fact, which you indicated; and from them, and not from the barren back of the lode, the wealth of the Great Consols has been brought up.

But putting aside all further maintainance of a parallel between these mines, does any competent person mean to affirm that those of Carn Brea, taken as a whole, are not as rich, at least, as any in the county of Cornwall; and that South Carn Brea, *in particular*, encompassed and embosomed as she is in this group, is not, by all the reasoning and probability applicable to the case, as rich as the mines which surround her? That is the only question worth answering; and upon the reply given by any one competent to form an opinion on the subject, I am quite content to rest the entire issue. There is a levity imported into "An Observer's" letter, justifying the apprehension that he is more conversant with the alehouses of Redruth than with the lodes of Carn Brea. With his *perfect knowledge* of the locality, what pretence can he have for asking a single question as to the topography of South Carn Brea? If, by natural defect, he cannot see clearly a mile from Redruth turnpike, it is no wonder he has lost sight of the lodes which enrich that vicinity. South Carn Brea, however, has been leased, and fully laid out, and accurately mapped. The shares in her are considered some of the very best in the market; and she is on the point of being set to work by adventurers, who know from inquiry what they have bought, and what, to their great satisfaction, they are likely to win. It would, therefore, be of all things absurd to abate one jot of confidence in the success of the adventure, merely because we have heard the sinister whisperings of a ninth-rate joker. For my own part, having upon the best and the most respectable representations, in a measure, bound up my humble fortunes with those of South Carn Brea, I not only await the result with perfect confidence, but would not be released from the liabilities into which I have entered without a 100 *per cent.* premium on my holdings.—VINDICATOR: *London, Aug.* 15.

SOUTH CARN BREA, AND THE CARN BREA GROUP OF MINES.

SIR,—Whatever amount of ignorance your correspondent, "An Observer," may have fastened upon the writer of the article on which he comments—and some of the statements were certainly richly absurd—nothing like ignorance can be attributed to "An Observer;" for he placidly states, to give cogency to his authority, "From my *perfect knowledge* of the locality," and "I am *perfectly acquainted* with the whole locality;" and, therefore, if I prove his statements respecting South Carn Brea to be utterly at variance with the facts, I am unfortunately deprived by the writer himself of the charitable refuge of ascribing his errors to ignorance or misapprehension; but whatever motives or considerations influenced that individual, I undertake to disprove every statement he has made respecting South Carn Brea, and to produce living witnesses to contradict his assertions. I hope you have secured the real name of the writer; for such conduct merits and obtains the strong condemnation of every man connected with legitimate mining. My letter in your last Journal sufficiently disposed of the question of the lease and management of this mine; and now a word as to the extent of the sett, which "An Observer" describes as "sufficiently capacious for the site of an engine-house." The sett is upwards of a mile in length on the course of the lodes, parallel with Carn Brea, and at the narrowest part upwards of a quarter of a mile in width; at the eastern end, certainly, considerably more, as an inspection of the lease, or Symons's map of the district, or the mine, will prove. "An Observer," therefore, who says he possesses "perfect knowledge of the locality," may probably find it difficult to reconcile this truth with the assertion to which I have referred. But this is only a trifle; for he will find it quite as easy to digest the granite rocks of Carn Brea as to disprove what I shall further advance in contradiction of his statements—statements, be it observed, made by a person who assumes to be perfectly acquainted with the whole locality, and who professes to write from the immediate neighbourhood, "Redruth." I walked yesterday over the ground, accompanied by the agents of one of the adjoining mines; and "An Observer" would not have felt complimented if he had heard the expression of their opinions. A finer sett is not to be found in the county of Cornwall; and these practical men consider that there is not the slightest reason to doubt that this mine will be equally as profitable as those adjoining. Some very large lodes have been opened from the surface, and worked formerly to a considerable extent; and we found in the refuse both tin and copper. On the western end of the lodes in this sett, large quantities of tin have been raised and sold within the knowledge of the parties who gave me the information. We distinctly traced five or six lodes—some of them of great magnitude; and a blind man could not have crossed the ground without being aware of their existence, by falling over the heaps, or into the cavities, occasioned by the workings.

Mr. Symons, in his report on the mine, says—"I am prepared to state that, from personal inspection, I find there are eight or nine lodes intersecting the sett." At the eastern end of the sett an adit has been driven for about 90 fms. on the course of a very large copper lode, in which a working miner informed me he had broken good stones of ore; but the lode was so large, that its south wall had never been seen. The deep adit, 75 fms. from the surface, which has been driven through Carn Brea, and other mines, from the Raven Valley into South Carn Brea, is actually in close proximity to one of the large lodes, the back of which we saw; but that adit could not be further prosecuted without an air shaft—a desideratum which the workings in Carn Brea will shortly supply. I will not further trespass upon your space or patience, but leave the writer of such a letter to the contempt of every man whose object is truth. I feel confident, from personal inspection of the strata, which are a fine killas and granite—the former, for the greater part, overlaying the latter—and from the size and appearance of the lodes, confirmed by the opinions of the practical agents who accompanied me, that South Carn Brea is likely to prove as good a mine, in every respect, as any in the district, and the facilities for economical working are remarkable. A SHAREHOLDER IN SOUTH CARN BREA.

Plymouth, August 15.

LAMHEROOE MINE—PRICE OF SHARES.

SIR,—In the fulfilment of a duty to the shareholders in the above mine, I am induced to address you respecting the quotation of the shares in your Journal of last Saturday, of 3*l.* 10s. per share, the price of which had previously stood at 6*l.* to 7*l.*; and to inquire of you, not only by whom such quotation was given, but what was the authority for the alteration. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will consider me justified in putting these questions, when I inform you, that the last price actually paid for the shares was 7*l.* each, and I am not cognisant of any shares having since changed hands below that price—no transfer having been presented for registration. Further, I can bear testimony to your constant desire to reform abuses in mining affairs, and amongst them may be ranked quotations made to suit the individual views or wishes of a buyer or seller; whereas the only fair mode, I think you will agree with me, of quoting prices, is to give the last or a fair average of sales, be they high or low—a practice doubtless observed by all *respectable* mining brokers. JAMES CROFTS,

London, August 15. Secretary to the above Mine, and Mining Agent.

[The quotation was furnished us by a broker, whose name can be obtained at our office.]

OUR MINING SHARE LIST.

SIR,—As one engaged in mining pursuits, I beg to offer you my meed of approbation of the improved mode of compiling your share list, which, so far, leaves nothing more to be desired. Any person seeking information on the statistics of a mine, can there at once find it. It has occurred to me, however, that since mines naturally belong to two great divisions, or classes—namely: those managed *in London* and those *in the country*—your list would be still more perfect by dividing them accordingly. The work would be simply one of transposition resulting in two headings—"Mines managed in London" and "Mines managed in the Country"—instead of one. The result would be curious, too, as showing the proportion in numbers, and the capital employed, in each class.

London, August 15. PLACER.

[We contemplate making a further alteration in our share list, by the addition of the amount of dividends paid,—when we may also, perhaps, adopt the suggestion of our correspondent.]

PEAT CHARCOAL.

SIR,—In justice to various peat manufacturers, and especially to the Dartmoor Peat Company, who have, through the columns of your valuable Journal, complained of certain observations recently made, I have forwarded the annexed to the *Standard*. I might have added that the remarks of Mr. Wakley, M.P., were, on the point complained of by your correspondent, simply confirmatory of the statement and opinions thus expressed by myself. W. WHITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

SIR,—On my return home from the country, my attention was called to your report of the late meeting of the Irish Amelioration Society, held at the residence of Mr. Pinney, M.P., Berkley-square. I beg to be permitted the correction of an error into which your reporter has fallen, in substituting the name of "Clark" for mine, and further in having omitted, in the process of literary condensation, a very important statement which I then made—viz.: that in my analyses, I discovered a great excess of silica (sand) in some peat forwarded to me from Lancashire, and an equal excess of carbonate of lime (chalk) in some obtained out of Sussex; and hence I spoke in favour of the Irish peat, which I find to be of excellent quality, as compared only with the above-named specimens, and ventured to caution the noblemen and gentlemen then present against the indiscriminate manufacture and employment of peat charcoal for agricultural purposes, without first submitting it to strict chemical examination. Feeling that an act of injustice might be committed against parties who, in other parts of the kingdom are devoting their time, capital, and energies to the development of the vast resources of this valuable material, were I to leave this report uncorrected, I have taken the liberty to address you.

63, *Beaumont-square, Mile-end, Aug.* 13. W. WHITE,
Consulting Chemist.

PATENT REFORM—NEW ACT MUTILATED.

SIR,—The new Act for allowing provisional registration of designs and inventions has, it appears, been so *humbugged*, or, in parliamentary phrase, *amended (?)* in committee, that had 600 blockheads wagged their sapient noddles over it for a whole session, they could not have turned a more promising embryo into a more ridiculous abortion. As the bill originally stood, and as it came from the Lords (see *Mining Journal*), it promised great things for inventors and the national industry; for the improvements it would have effected in the road to protection for inventions, by allowing any person to immediately register his property right at a small cost, would have given such a spur to our ingenious mechanics, that I think we might have prophesied that, under it, the industry of the country would have advanced a century in the space of a decade. As the bill now stands, the provisional registration is only to apply to *mere designs*, which may subsequently be completely registered for three years; but a patent cannot be taken for the same thing. Strange it seems—aye, passing strange—that the Government of the first industrial country of the world, and that country the first to acknowledge the rights of the inventor, should be now, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the most tardy to do anything for the further advance of his interests; especially when the necessity of reform, by cheapening and facilitating the patent process, is so generally acknowledged, that a professor (Hancock) has thought fit to introduce it to the notice of the British Association this year. But although inventors have been defeated this time, they must rally again,—as to the course now to be adopted, I hope to send some further remarks.

Patent-office, Strand, Aug. 15. F. W. CAMPIN.

COMPANIES PROCEEDING UNDER THE WINDING-UP ACT.

BANWEN IRON COMPANY.—Master Kindersley, having settled the list of shareholders liable in respect of the outstanding debts of this company, has made a peremptory call on the contributories of 1*l.* per share to pay them off. The call is opposed by Dr. Barnett in respect of 400 shares, and by others, who urge that the whole proceedings of the company were illegal, that the subscribers' deed was a fraud in law, and that it contained the names of persons described as gentlemen who were merely men of straw. His Honour has held that on the face of the deed Dr. Barnett appeared as holder of these shares, and must be fixed for them under the Act. The question of the company being a fraudulent one was a question over which he (the Master) had no jurisdiction; but it was competent for the parties to go to the court and ask to have the order for winding up discharged. Dr. Evans, on being asked what objection he had to pay 35*4l.* in respect of his shares, replied that he had been misled, and was told that the qualification of a director was 250 shares, when in reality it was only 50. The call is estimated to produce 1600*l.*, which will be applied in liquidation of arrears of rent; but it is expected that a further call will be required in the event of the company's property, consisting of coal and iron mines, near the Banwen Mountain, in Glamorganshire, not realising the necessary assets. The undertaking failed in May, 1849, having expended 11,380*l.* in forming the company, and in opening out the mineral field. Altogether, in effecting this, a sum of 6*l.* per share was paid by the holders of original shares. The property for sale consists of 578 acres,

GODOLPHIN MINING COMPANY.—Master Sir George Rose, after settling the list of contributories to pay off the liabilities of this company, amounting to 4000*l.*, has ordered a peremptory call to be made by the official manager, Mr. Stainsby, to the extent of 4*l.* per share. The mine, which was worked productively at Helstone for five years, ceased working, and was sold for 10,000*l.* to pay off debts. Previous peremptory orders have been issued on Messrs. W. F. Hill and W. R. Vigers, contributories, for payment by them severally of 1305*l.* and 200*l.*, to discharge the liabilities of the concern.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The settlement and winding up of the affairs of this company has been referred to Master Sir George Rose, on the petition of Henry Bainbridge and Charles Enderby, who state that the proposed capital was 1,000,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares of 100*l.* each. Successive calls of 5*l.* per share were made, and with the proceeds the company constructed and equipped the *British Queen* and *President*, which made several voyages between this country and the United States; but the latter vessel being lost, and no profits being made, the company gave up business and sold the *British Queen*. Calls were made upon the shareholders to pay off liabilities, making, with the sums previously called, a total payment of 60*l.* per share. The petitioners state, that they have paid respectively 4000*l.* and 3250*l.* towards the liabilities of the concern, besides the 60*l.* per share upon 50 shares each. It is now sought, under the Act, to make those pay the 5*l.* calls who have not paid, in order that those who have paid more than their equitable share may be reimbursed, and as there are conflicting claims among the creditors to distribute among them fairly the only assets that remain, amounting to 650*l.*

DIRECT LONDON AND EXETER RAILWAY.—The appeal upon which Master Brougham lately gave his certificate of facts, and which was to dispute the right of the official manager under the Act to charge the directors of this company to account for the expenditure of the 30,000*l.* deposit money of shareholders, has been abandoned, and the charge as originally brought in will be proceeded with.

GRAND TRUNK AND STAFFORD AND PETERBOROUGH.—A call of 5*s.* per share has been made on the 481 shareholders placed upon the list of contributories by Master Brougham, and is now in course of payment. The call is to pay off outstanding liabilities to the extent of between 1000*l.* and 2000*l.*, and is expected to be a conclusive one. The Master has instructed Mr. Turquand, the official manager, to institute a suite in Chancery against the late secretary, who has absconded, in respect of a considerable amount of forged scrip, and against the directors for an alleged legal breach of trust in their having signed checks by which payments were made in respect of the spurious scrip. The transaction, as reported by the official manager to the Master, is to the effect that the deposit of 2*l.* 2*s.* was paid by the holders of 16,535 shares, and that the total sum received was 37,457*l.* A return of 1*l.* 1*s.* per share, and a further return of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, was made to the shareholders; but during the payment of the second instalment it was discovered that a fraud had been committed on the company by the presentation of 1500*l.* worth of scrip, which had been improperly obtained by some party from the scrip books, without payment of the deposit, and a return of 1*l.* 1*s.* per share had been made thereon, amounting to 1564*l.* It was also found that a return of the 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per share had been made on 200 shares, which had been purchased by the directors with the funds of the company, and that this amount had been received by the secretary. Should the money be recovered, there will be a dividend to be declared among the shareholders.

CAMBRIAN GRAND JUNCTION.—The order to wind-up this company has been discharged.

JAMAICA SOUTHERN AND EASTERN.—Master Farrer has appointed an official manager to wind up this undertaking, on the petition of Joseph Aquilar, who states that upwards of 60,000 shares were applied for by the public, and that 40,000 were allotted, but only 5*s.* per share was paid by those who took them up. The directors proceeded with the necessary steps to obtain an Act from the Colonial Legislature, in respect of which the petitioner states they incurred heavy liabilities, and that claims of creditors are still outstanding.

MELTING DOWN OLD IRON.—On Monday afternoon, a singular accident occurred at the iron foundry of Messrs. Knight and Cumming, Maidstone. A bombshell had been purchased amongst the old iron, which exploded in one of the furnaces, blowing down about 2 ft. of the lining in the vicinity of the blast pipe. The explosion appears to have resulted from the expansion of the inclosed air, the bomb being plugged. Had it been loaded with the usual explosive material, it would probably have destroyed the building.—*Kent Herald.*

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. CONSTANTINOPLE—On the 29th of the month. ALEXANDRIA—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

CALIFORNIA—TO SAIL IN SEPTEMBER—A PARTY of about SIXTY is now FORMING for SAN FRANCISCO—a FEW WANTING to COMPLETE the NUMBERS. This is a favourable opportunity for those who contemplate visiting the mineral districts, as the expedition is got together by a practical mineralogist and experienced traveller, who purposes proceeding to the interior, and who is now engaged in making all the preliminary arrangements calculated to ensure the comfort, accommodation, and good fellowship so essential for this protracted voyage.

The vessel is 600 tons burthen (A. 1.), the charges are—

Cabin	55 guineas.
Intermediate	30 ,,
Steerage	20 ,,

One ton of luggage allowed to each passenger. The diet is exceedingly liberal: a great part of the cargo is already engaged.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Chambers, solicitor, Tokenhouse-yard; or to Messrs. Tomlins and Co., 63, Cornhill, and Lloyds, to whom the passage-money must be paid—one-half down, and the remainder when the order for embarkation is received.

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, the next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Company will be HELD on Wednesday, the 28th of August, at the White Lion Hotel, in the city of Bristol, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock.—The chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely.

At the said General Meeting will be taken into consideration the Report of the Committee of Inquiry, appointed on the 6th day of March last, and the answer of the Directors thereto.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 17th August, and not be re-opened until after the said General Meeting, on the 28th.

Proprietors in arrear are not entitled to vote, nor are proxies available unless lodged with the Secretary five days at the least before the meeting.

The dividend for the half-year ending on the 30th of June last, will be payable to those proprietors who stand registered when the transfer books are closed, on the said 17th of August.

JAMES W. BULLER, Chairman.
Bristol Terminus, August 7, 1850. J. B. BADHAM, Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.—The TREVETHIN WATER-WORKS COMPANY are now ready to RECEIVE TENDERS for MAKING and COMPLETING the WATER-WORKS, as set forth in contracts, as follows:—

No. 1. The RESERVOIR, complete, &c.
2. The STREET COCKS and SLUICES, &c.
3. The CAST-IRON PIPES, &c.
4. The LAYING DOWN the SAME, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. T. G. Hardie, civil engineer, Newport, Monmouthshire, from Monday, the 19th, until Saturday, the 24th inst. inclusive; and from Monday, the 26th, until Wednesday, the 28th inst. inclusive, at the office of Alexander Edwards, Esq., solicitor, Pontypool. Any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. Hardie, or to the secretary, Mr. W. H. Parkes, Wentsland Cottage, Pontypool.

The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender.

Sealed tenders for the whole, or each of the contracts, to be addressed to the secretary not later than the 31st inst.—Pontypool, August 14, 1850.

TO RAILWAY DIRECTORS AND ENGINEERS.—Mr. THOMAS DUNN, of WINDSOR BRIDGE IRON-WORKS, near MANCHESTER, begs to give Notice, that he is now prepared to SUPPLY, to any extent, his PATENT IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON and SPRING STEEL TRAVERSERS, for REMOVING CARRIAGES, &c., from one line of RAILS to another.

One of these Traversers can be put down in a few hours, without altering the permanent way, or stopping or impeding the general traffic. The cost of these Traversers, with wear and tear, is seldom one-third of that of the old system.

N.B.—There having been several attempts to infringe and evade this patent, by untradesmenlike people, the Patentee hopes to have the support of railway proprietors generally, as he has expended much time and money in economising and perfecting this portion of railway rolling stock.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, TWO SECOND-HAND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, 6 wheels, coupled, as good as new, for contracting purposes.—For price and further particulars apply at the works.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only from 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING RAILS and TIRES for WHEELS at an extra price of about 7s. 6d. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.

Further particulars and terms of license, &c., may be obtained on application to Mr. Jee, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London; also from the London agents, Messrs. Gardner and MacAndrew, 27, Queen-street, Cheapside; and the Scotch agents, Messrs. W. and J. H. Johnson, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow; and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

KUPER & CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPES.
MANUFACTORY—GRAND SURREY CANAL, CAMBERWELL, LONDON.
SOLE AGENTS.
FRANCIS AND H. J. MORTON,
10, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL, and 9½, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS.

The great SUPERIORITY and ECONOMY of WIRE ROPES for MINES and RAILWAYS, over Hemp Ropes or Chains, has been fully established by extensive use in all the principal mining districts in the United Kingdom for many years—being cheaper, much lighter, more durable, and a great easing to the engine.

KUPER & CO. request particular attention to their IMPROVED FLAT ROPES, and their very superior mode of stitching; also to their ROUND ROPES, for Inclines, &c., and PIT GUIDES or CONDUCTORS made of very thick wire, and in one length, without joints.

Prices, carriage free to the nearest railway or water station, 56s. per cwt. for round 70s. per cwt. for flat ropes; galvanising, 10s. per cwt. extra.

SIGNAL CORD, galvanised or varnished, of all sizes, for Mines, Railways, &c., from 14s. per 100 yards.

GALVANISED SIGNAL PULLEYS, with brass wheels, 6s. per dozen.

GALVANISED and CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING, GUTTERING, SPOUTING, WATER and GAS PIPES, of all kinds, FIXED and SUPPLIED.
GALVANISED GAS, WATER, and STEAM PIPES, of great strength.
FAIRBANK'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes, at very low prices.
ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per square foot.
DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, of all thicknesses.
PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCING and ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORK, for Railway, Park, and Agricultural Fencing.—F. & H. J. Morton have fixed upwards of 500 miles of this fencing in the last few years.—Price from 1s. 6d. per yard, fixed, complete.

☞ STOCKS constantly kept in LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, and LONDON.

F. & H. J. MORTON,
PATENT GALVANISED IRON AND SPOUTING WORKS,
10, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL, and 9½, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY,
OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.

The PRACTICAL COURSE of INSTRUCTION in this INSTITUTION is under the direction of Dr. A. W. HOFMANN and assistants.

The WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on MONDAY, the 7th October next, and end on Saturday, the 22d February, 1851.

The FEE for students working every day during the session, is £15 0 0
,, ,, ,, four days in the week, is 12 0 0
,, ,, ,, three days in the week, is..... 10 0 0
,, ,, ,, two days in the week, is..... 8 0 0
,, ,, ,, one day in the week, is 5 0 0

Hours of Attendance Nine to Five.

Farther particulars may be obtained on application at the College.

SCHOOL OF MINERALOGY, CHEMISTRY, AND GENERAL SCIENCE.
MESSRS. NESBIT'S ACADEMY,
No. 38, KENNINGTON-LANE, LAMBETH, NEAR LONDON.

In this SCHOOL, in addition to all the branches of a good education, EVERY FACILITY is AFFORDED for obtaining a knowledge of ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY and NATURAL SCIENCE, as applied to the Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture.

The pupils are practically taught in the Laboratories, which are fitted up with every essential for the most extensive chemical investigations.

Mr. Nesbit's works on Land Surveying, Mensuration, Gauging, Arithmetic, English Parsing, &c., may be had of all booksellers.

References.—Dr. D. B. Reid, F.R.S.E., &c., House of Commons, Westminster; R. Prosser, Esq., C.E., Birmingham; J. L. Bullock, Esq., Editor of *Fresenius's Chemical Analysis*, Conduit-street, Regent-street; J. Gardner, Esq., M.D., Editor of *Liebig's Letters*, &c., Mortimer-street, Portland-place; and W. Shaw, Esq., Strand, London.

Just published, price 1s.,
A LETTER ON THE COAL TRADE OF LANCASHIRE and DURHAM, showing the Extent of each Coal-field, the Quality and Price of its Produce, and the Comparative Cost of Transport from the Mine to the Ship; together with a Comparison of the Eastern Coal Ports and Liverpool, as shipping places for coal.
By WILLIAM LAIRD.
London: W. H. Smith and Son, Strand.—Liverpool: Baines and Herbert; all booksellers, and at the Railway Stations

MINING ALMANACK for 1850.—The SECOND VOLUME of this publication is now ready, with Original Articles and Statistical Matter up to the latest period.
London: Published at the Office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet street.

THE MINING COMPANY OF WALES—
NOW INCORPORATED WITH THE
RHOSSYD—"PENANT OF FESTINIOG"—SLATE, and DENBIGH GREAT SLAB QUARRIES COMPANY.
CAPITAL £120,000,
In shares of £5 each. -Deposit £2 10s. per share.
PROSPECTUS.

This COMPANY is FORMED for EXTENDING the WORKS on the magnificent VEINS of ROOF SLATE along the celebrated FESTINIOG RANGE; the rich and extensive COPPER, LEAD, and SILVER-LEAD MINES, already productive, and developing along the Cwm Ciprwth, Gilvach, and Blaeny Penant mountain districts, in Carnarvonshire, and the Great Slab Quarries in Denbighshire.

RHOSSYD AND WRYSGAN SLATE QUARRIES.

The slates now being raised from the Rhossyd veins, just cut, have been pronounced by several engineers and slate agents as of a very superior quality, and the veins themselves of the highest and most productive order in sound slate rocks—the tabular structure and purity of metal of which, with their other fine qualities, have obtained for them the name of the "Penant of Festiniog Slate Veins." Indeed, the slates from these veins have been several times tested by the best judges in every possible manner, and finally reported—"undeniably the best quality."

The Rhossyd veins of slate continue through Wrysgan, another estate of vast extent—paying no royalty whatever, and held by lease on a small yearly rent. This lease has been purchased on advantageous terms, and, as it immediately adjoins Rhossyd, can be worked with great facility and economy under the same local management. Some cargoes of superior slates from the Wrysgan Open Quarries are now on the floors, and the works are in a fair state of progress—the monthly produce of which, even at present, shows the advantages that may be expected to attend the interests of the company in connecting the Wrysgan and Rhossyd Estates, and placing both under the same direction.

CWM ORTHIN SILVER-LEAD MINES.

Besides the above slate properties, a very promising silver-lead mine has been opened on a good lode of ore, on the north-eastern verge of one of the mountains on Rhossyd, called Cwm Orthin, which is included in the Rhossyd lease. About 5 fathoms of shallow levels, &c., have been driven, from which some tons of ore are now on bank, that produce 26 ounces of fine silver per ton, and seems to be of the same character as that of the celebrated Daren and Cwm Symlog Mines, in Cardiganshire,

GILVACH AND CWM CIPRWTH COPPER MINES.

The extent of these mines on the lodes is about two miles. Two lodes have been proved in distant places along their bearings. On Cwm Ciprwth there is a water-wheel with pumps, &c., and a shaft with several shallow drivings therefrom. The greatest depth about 18 fathoms, at the bottom of which there is a lode of 8 feet wide, well mixed with copper ore, and carrying a continuous rib of 2 feet, nearly full of solid ore. This lode is very promising—as gossany and kindly as any miner could wish, and likely to improve still further in depth. More powerful machinery must, however, be erected, and a change made in the water-course, to put this mine to work, to make those high returns promised by present indications.

Gilvach is undoubtedly a great mine. It has already produced several hundred tons of ore at shallow workings, and now shows, on small drivings at bottom of winze, or subshafts, a lode of 4 feet wide, quite solid. Some small shipments of ore have been lately made, from trials at these bottoms, and heaps of ore from the same are now on the washing floors. The adit leading to the winze shafts is, however, rather tortuous, as, indeed, are the winzes themselves, and the water is strong at bottom; therefore, it is advisable to open a new adit level, to command the bottoms (see report), which, when done, will render available at once some thousand fathoms of rich ore ground, and some hundred fathoms of a most productive lode.

But, besides all this, there is being worked a deep adit level, some 12 or 13 fathoms still lower down the mountain, that has just cut one of the southern lodes, parallel and within a few fathoms of the former, which shows rich copper ore, and is very promising.

It needs only to be remarked, in confirmation of the favourable opinion reported of these mines, that the same lodes have been worked on for several years, and are now being worked, on the north eastern side of the mountain, in the celebrated mines of Drwsy Coed, &c., distant, in horizontal range, from Gilvach 990 fathoms, and at present producing immense quantities of ore, reported 1000 tons monthly. Indeed, several railway waggons are seen constantly in active service, bearing their rich burdens to the well-arranged premises of the company at Carnarvon for shipping.

BLAEN-Y-PENANT.

One mile east of Gilvach, lead, copper, silver-lead, and sulphur mines, of great note, present themselves, and are now in the possession of the company. They were opened by poor men to an average depth of seven or eight fathoms, and ores raised sufficient to equalise expenses; but want of system, and machinery to command the water, caused the works to be suspended. The indications all through, particularly offering in a district pregnant with metallic riches, are highly favourable, and warrant a recommendation to open and work these mines with due spirit.

THE DENBIGH GREAT SLAB QUARRIES.

These quarries lie within three miles of a safe and commodious shipping harbour, near Conway. They are of immense extent, and quite inexhaustible. The quality of the slabs has been rigorously tested, and found proof in delicate polish, free from chipping in sawing, &c., and every way adapted for general and refined uses. The quarries are now open for immediate returns.

The following calculations on prices, at present rates of contracts, &c., will show the high value of this important addition to the foregoing mines and quarries belonging to the company:—

Contracts are now being made to raise, dress, square, &c., and carry from the quarry to the wharf, slabs of any skantling, at 15s. per ton, all expenses included.

Freight from wharf to Conway, and from thence by railway—say, to London, including dues, &c., 7s. 6d. per ton.

One quarryman and assistant, contracts, as above, for 40 tons of slabs per month.

The prices of these slabs at market are from 2*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* 10s. per ton.

Therefore, 12 contracts in one month will produce 480 tons of slabs in the market—say, in London, at an expense of £540 0 0
Let the superintendence, incidentals, royalties, &c. be 60 0 0

Making the gross cost to the company of 480 tons of slabs..... £600 0 0
Which sell even at lowest price for..... 1200 0 0

Therefore one month's profit on 12 such contracts, is £600 0 0

Or yearly profit on like work, or 12 contracts alone..... £7200 3 0

And these contracts may be doubled, tribled, or quadrupled, &c., in proportion to the market or sales! (See respective reports.)—In a word, this company presents a source of investment of positive worth, of real standard excellence, that courts the closest examination; neither figurative nor doubtful, nothing uncertain; everything fair and open, and truthful, and such as must insure a high interest to the shareholders.

SUMMARY OF THE CONDITIONS AND RULES PROPOSED TO THE COMPANY FOR THEIR ADOPTION.

1. The affairs of the company to be managed by a chairman and board of directors—three of whom shall form a quorum.
2. Candidates for election as chairman or directors, must each possess at least 50 shares.
3. General meetings of shareholders shall take place every half-year, when all questions of the affairs of the company shall be decided by a majority of votes present; holders of 5 shares to have one vote: of 10, two votes; of 20, three votes; of 50, four votes; of 100, five votes; of 200, six votes; and of every 100 in addition an additional vote.
4. The shares are numbered in order, and made transferable to bearer—therefore, no holder of scrip can be responsible for a greater amount than that due on the shares in his own possession.
5. Should any future call be required, the amount shall not exceed 10s. on each £5 share. Two months' notice must be given for that purpose in the *Mining Journal*, London *Times*, and *Carnarvon and Denbigh Herald*; and in default of payment in three months after the above notice, the numbers not paid up in concordance with that call, shall be forfeited and advertised accordingly.
6. The directors shall meet in the board room, attached to the company's offices, on the first Tuesday of each month at one o'clock, for the general transaction of business.
7. The accounts of the company shall be audited, and produced at the general half-yearly meeting, when dividends shall be declared and appropriated in the usual manner.
8. The board-room shall be open for the directors on every Tuesday, at Eleven o'clock. The secretary may summon a board on any day in case of emergency; and the directors may call a special meeting at any time, by giving one week's notice.

NOTICE.

A general meeting, for the allocation of shares, &c., shall take place on the 23d day of August next, at One o'clock, in the company's offices, 24, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London, when the board of directors and committee of management shall be declared for the ensuing 12 months.

BANKERS.
The National Provincial Bank of England; and the North and South Wales Bank.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Richard Thomas and Son, 3, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street, London.
LOCAL SOLICITORS.
Griffith Jones Williams, Esq., Dolgelly; and William Griffith, Esq., Llanwrst.
SECRETARY.
St. Pierre Foley, C.E., &c., (Mining Company of Wales, &c.), No. 24, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London,

To whom application for shares, &c., is to be made.

N.B.—Arrangements are made also to place under the management of the company, against the first day of general meeting, the celebrated and valuable mines of Cwm Symlog, Coninog, &c., situated in the very centre of the ancient British Potosi district of Cardiganshire.—July 18, 1850.

MINING COMPANY OF WALES.—A MEETING, for the further allocation of Shares, and nomination of Directors of the above company, is appointed to TAKE PLACE at the Company's offices on Friday, the 23d inst., at One o'clock, when matters of important interest will be submitted for consideration.
ST. PIERRE FOLEY, C. & M.E., Secretary.
Office, Mining Company of Wales, 24, Lincoln's Inn-fields, August 17, 1850.

PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN CHRONOMETERS WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

E. J. DENT, 82, Strand; 33, Cockspur-street; 34, Royal Exchange (clock tower area), Watch and Clock Maker, BY APPOINTMENT, to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to acquaint the public, that the manufacture of his chronometers, watches, and clocks, is secured by three separate patents, respectively granted in 1836, 1840, 1842. Silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 gs. each; in gold cases, from £8 to £10 extra. Gold horizontal watches, with gold dials, from 8 gs. to 12 gs. each.

DENT'S PATENT DIPLIEDOSCOPE,

or Meridian Instrument, is now ready for delivery.—Pamphlets containing a description and directions for its use 1s. each, but to customers gratis.

THE PATENT OFFICE AND DESIGNS REGISTRY
No. 210, STRAND, LONDON.

INVENTORS will receive (gratis), on application, the OFFICIAL CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION, detailing the eligible course for PROTECTION of INVENTIONS and DESIGNS, with Reduced Scale of Fees.

Messrs. F. W. CAMPIN and CO. offer their services, and the benefit of many years experience, in SECURING PATENTS and REGISTRATIONS OF DESIGNS, with due egard to VALIDITY, economy, and dispatch—assisted by scientific men of repute.

Also, in MECHANICAL and ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, whether connected with Patents, Railways, or otherwise, by a staff of first-rate draftsmen.

Application personally, or by letter, to F. W. Campin and Co., No. 210, Strand (corner of Essex-street).

IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS,

MANUFACTURED BY
W. AND J. GALLOWAY,
PATENT RIVET WORKS,
MANCHESTER.

*** The attention of parties who employ
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